INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

VOL. XVI NO 264--- BOMBAY SATURDAY OCTOBER 27 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO

A PARAMOUNT PICTURE OF THE ETERNAL TRIANGLE!

TO-NIGHT **MANTRAP** THIS WEEK

Different styles of making love in great cities and wide wildernesses. Featuring

CLARA BOW—ERNEST TORRENCE and PERCY MARMONT

The Programme includes the latest GAUMONT GAZETTE. FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY at: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928		All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	
27 Oct.	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 "	Mooltan x ..		20,847
17 "	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 "	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 "	Razm ..		10,602
22 "	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 "	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 "	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 "	Morea * ..		10,953
23 "	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
15 "	Rawalpindi @ ..		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
8 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x ..		16,572
1 Jun.	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£9[illegible]
To Marseilles and back	£100	£7[illegible]

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SHIPPING

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
6th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
8th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
1st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
5th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships, viz:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
9th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
*30th "	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
7th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
*19 "	Kidderpore ..	Straits China and Japan.
21st "	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan.
1929. 4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia
18th "	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th "	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
26th Oct.	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi.
27th "	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
29th "	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
31st "	Barpeta ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
7th Nov.	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
14th "	Ellora ..	Mombasa only

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

BANKING.

The Lalubhai Samaldas People's Co-operative Bank Ltd.

Membership—Open only to residents of Bombay and its suburbs.

SHARES —Are available on application. No brokerage is allowed. Last Dividend on shares paid @ 6¼ %.

DEPOSITS —Are accepted from Members and Non-Members in Current Account Savings Bank Account and Fixed Deposit Account, rates allowed in Current ⅝ % @ 2½% Savings Bank @ 5 % on daily balance and 5½ % Fixed Deposit for 12 months.

LOANS —Are granted to members only on personal sureties and also on the security of Government papers, Life policies, on first Mortgage of immovable property on manufactured goods and raw commodities.

AUDIT —Of the Bank is made annually by a Special Auditor of the Government.

For further particulars apply to :— R. S. MEHTA, Manager,

SARDAR BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 5,17,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta, Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES.

Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Captial Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund ,, 102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore.
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Dairen	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100 000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO
Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon. Madras, Colombo
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

RESULTS of the TRIENNIUM ended 31st December, 1927.

PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.

INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED,

Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under LIFE POLICIES

Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under ENDOWMENT POLICIES

No matter how much life assurance you carry at present IT WILL PAY YOU to take A NEW POLICY from the ORIENTAL now.

Thousands do so Every Year and are satisfied.

For full particulars apply to :—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

NATIONAL

INSURANCE Co., Ltd., (Estd. 1906.)

HEAD OFFICE:—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Fund Exceeds Rs. 1,20,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed ,, 50,00,000.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

Only office to pay interest on claims.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1926.	1927.
Premium Income ..	Rs. 19,79,361	Rs. 22,80,000
New Business	,, 82,74,000	,, 93,65,000
Life Assurance Fund ..	,, 94,49,100	,, 1,07,00,000

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

- Financial Security absolute.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Wide choice of Policies.
- Low rates of premium.
- High rates of Bonus.
- Liberal Surrender & Loan Values.

Marriage and Future Policies are a speciality.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the *Bombay Branch:* **Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.**

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25 % of the the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs,

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazagon, BOMBAY. 10

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

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Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.
SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.
Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY. ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.
Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.
Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A competent ACCOUNT-CLERK. Apply personally to JHAVERY and CO., Solicitors, 35, Medows Street, Fort.
A 31274

WANTED—ACTRESSES any nationality for film work good model essential Apply in writing with photo to Suvarna Pictures, 22, Civil Lines, Bombay Road, Kirkee.
R1236

WANTED—A Gujarati knowing CLERK who can do correspondence in English with European countries. Only experienced hands, should see personally, at the undermentioned place. Pay according to qualification. UNIVERSAL IMPORTING CO., 110, Cawasji Patel Street, Kamar Building.
A R1247

WANTED—A CHEMIST A MANUFACTURING CHEMIST—Applications are invited from duly qualified candidates of experience in the line for the post of our manufacturing chemist to engage in manufacturing pharmaceutical preparation etc., in a concern to be newly started. Apply stating terms, age, and previous experience to P. O. Box No. 40, Cochin.
A R1254

LOANS

5000 Cash loan without interest for ten years to be granted on 31st October 1928. Concession enlistment continued 28th October 1928. For rules and results of 31st July 1928, Paid Agents wanted. Apply. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD. Bombay 2.
L R1230

PROFESSION

DON'T HESITATE to consult me if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you with the great powers I command at a reasonable charge or free to really poor. N. PURUSHOTTAM. Fortune teller and Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
P

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET:—3rd Floor, "Mahomed Building," Hornby Road and Rooms. Offices "Abba Building" at Carnac Road, Dhobi Talao. Haji Mahomed Abba Jackria Musjid, BOMBAY.
C R1213

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

ESSEX—5 seater, 6 cyl. Car in excellent condition and running order. Smart duco finish. Price Rs. 1,400 or near offer; owner going on leave. Apply Major W. C. SPACKMAN, I. M. S., St. George's Hospital, Bombay.
JA R1255

MEDICAL

TURKO-THERMAE.—Health, Power, Beauty.—See what Mr. R. James of Lucknow at present at Derby Hotel, Bombay, says:—"I have had my hand massage and vibratory treatment and feel much better". 12-4-28.—309, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, opposite Whitaways.

ELCO HEALTH—THERMAE INSTITUTE.—Insurance policy for Health, Power, Beauty, Electric hand massages and foen Treatment, Hot air and vapour baths, ZER-MAHAL, 2nd floor, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

LEUCODERMA—Will afflict you no longer. Thousands of people have got rid of this hideous monster only by using our unique specifics which possess magic like power of extirpating this disease. For particulars please write to H. L. SHARMA, Old Bazar, Gurdaspur, Punjab.
M R1253

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY—Of a guaranteed cure for GONORRHOEA, SYPHILIS, IMPOTENCY and other male or female chronic cases. Cure guaranteed. Advance Rs. 5/- with order or 2 annas postage for particulars and reply 20,000 Testimonials unsolicited. Liett Dr. R. Chand Esq., Multan says:— I have tried Dr. Khorana Gono Cure on various patients and found it the best medicine in old and new cases. Can safely recommend. DR. G. R. KHORANA and SONS, GONO-SPECIALIST, Gwalmand, Lahore.
R1244

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

TO TIMBER PURCHASERS—For Haldu Kaujoo, Semal, Shisham, Gutel, Sun and other timbers sawn and unsawn both.-Apply to:—Lala Bhagwan Dass, Govt., Forest contractor Bans Mandi Bareilly
T R1251

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the works of providing cement concrete foundations and sett pavement along (1) Chinch Bunder Road, from Babula Tank Road to Dongri Street, and (2) Jail Road East, from Babula Tank Road to Sandhurst Road, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 5th of November, 1928.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant. Tenderers are requested to invariably specify the names of all partners of the contracting firm.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 5/- per copy, to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 24th October, 1928.
31275

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AMRUT MAHAL DEPARTMENT.

Notification No. a,—51, dated 15th October, 1928.

The annual auction sale of the Amrut Mahal Cattle will be held at the following centres on dates noted, from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.:—

No.	Sale Centres.	Dates.	Other particulars.
1.	Dudda. (Hassan Taluk)	15th, 16th and 17th November 1928.	Nearest Railway Station Dudda. (Mysore Arsikere line.)
2.	Holalkere.	19th, 20th and 21st November 1928.	Near Holalkere Railway Station.
3.	Sulekere. (Channagere Taluk)	5th, 6th and 7th December 1928.	18 Miles from Sasalu Railway Station.
4.	Konehalli.	10th and 11th December 1928.	Honnavalli Road Railway Station.
5.	Iyanahalli.	27th and 28th December 1928.	7 Miles from Chitaldrug on the Chitaldrug and Davangere Road.

Conditions.

1. The sale shall be knocked down in favour of the person who offers the highest bid, provided the Superintendent does not consider it unreasonably low. As soon as the sale is concluded, the purchaser shall pay 25 per cent of the sale amount and furnish suitable security for the balance. The balance shall be paid by him within a week from the date of sale, failing which the animal shall be resold at the risk of the original purchaser. Any loss that may accrue on such resale shall be recoverable from him as arrears of Land Revenue, but he shall not be entitled to participate in the event of any profits. The animal, till then, will be retained by the Department at the risk of the purchaser.

2. Persons whose solvency may be considered to be doubtful may be required by the Superintendent, at his discretion, to deposit from Rs. 10 to 25 so as to ensure his *bona fide* at the time of bidding.

3. Withdrawal or takarar of any kind will not be considered once the bid is offered in open sale and concluded, and the final record of the sale in the register and signing thereof by the purchaser (which is compulsory) or in case the party refuses to sign, a note to this effect by the Superintendent shall be tantamount to acceptance of all liabilities imposed in sale conditions.

B. LAKSHMIPATHY,
Superintendent.
31266

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1795 of 1928.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 24th day of August, 1928.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O.VIII. r9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

SHAH MOHANLAL UTTAMCHAND, of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a broker, residing at Kika Street, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff

vis.

NANABHAI GOVIND CHITRE, of Bombay, Dekani Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Benam Hall Lane, Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Defendant.

To,
NANABHAI GOVIND CHITRE

Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant to recover from you the sum of Rs. 6,500/- and interest thereon at 1 per cent per mensem from 24th April, 1925, till payment and the sum of Rs. 4,500/- and interest thereon at 1½ per cent per mensem with annual rest from 24th April, 1925 till payment costs and in default of payment of the said amounts for sale of your property mentioned in plaint under direction of this Hon'ble Court and for payment to him of the nett sale proceeds towards the decretal amount and for a Receiver of the said property and other incidental reliefs and you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 7th day of November, 1928, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence;

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 28th day of August, 1928.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. J. DAVAR,
for Ag. Prothonotary.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 28th day of August, 1928.

Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS AND CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
31275

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. HIRJIBHOY HORMUSJI BELGAMWALLA and NOWROJI HORMUSJI BELGAMWALLA, Proving executors of the last Will and Testament of Hormusji Nowroji Belgamwalla, of Bombay have contracted to sell the undermentioned Property to our client. Any person having any claim in, or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at Dawood Bensey building, 75-27-31, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Northside of the 1st Marine Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 276.3|9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 515, New No. 2520, 2528, Old Survey No. 8 and New Survey Nos. 515, 1|8298, Cadastral No. 172 Bhuleshwar Division and bounded on the East by a passage and beyond that partly by the Property now or late of Rustomji Burjorji and partly by the property now or late of Sorabjee on the West partly by a private passage common to the hereditaments and premises hereby granted and to the property now or late of Jeevanji Burjorji Pochkhanwalla and partly by public passage on the North by a passage and beyond that by the property now or late of Bapoo Havaldar on the South by the 1st Marine Street and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 2429 and Old Street Nos. 64-66-68 and 70, and present Street Nos. 40-42, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 26th day of October, 1928.

DALLAS & CO.
Purchasers Attorneys.
31273

SAVE EYES.

of all troubles, even **Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc.,** cured **Without Knife,** by our nature's remedy **Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"**—genuine and purest in market. Ask for **Cocoanut Brand** only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirathe & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Ulcer" Kandi.

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES.

On MONDAY, the 29th October, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises. Valuable property at Kamatipura Bazar Road:—Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamiotram & Madan, Attorneys for Ahmed Sheriff Molubhai the Transferee of mortgage and on account and at the risk of Shambhoopa Yellappa, the Transferer, Balaram Lingu and Bai Krishnabai, wife of Malaya Lingoo the mortgagors:—All the quit and ground land, admeasuring about 318 sq. yds. with dwelling house, situate at Kamatipura Bazar Road bearing Collector's Land Revenue New Nos. 10055, 10126, and New Survey 6395, Cadestral Survey No. 458, Byculla Division and assessed under E Ward Nos. 986, 989, and 988, Street Nos. 161-165.

Full printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Transferee of Mortgage, No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or from the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 28th October, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises. Valuable property at the Corner of Grant Road and Bapty Road:—Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Tyebbhai Issabhoy Thanawalla:—All the quit and ground rent tenure land admeasuring about 321 sq. yds. with dwelling house situate at the corner of Grant Road and Bapty Road, bearing Collector's Land Revenue New No. 10024, New Survey No. 5633, Cadastral Survey No. 4072, Bhuleshwar Division and assessed under C Ward No. 7969, Street Nos. 210, 212, 214 and 216, Grant Road, and 1, 3, 5, and 7 Bapty Road.

Full printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the mortgagees, 95, Ash Lane, Fort, or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUEABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD, MAHIM, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for Messrs. Haji Mahomed Ramjanally and others, the proving Executors of the last will and testament and codicil thereto of Ramzan Gulamhoosein, the deceased mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor and pursuant to the Power of Sale granted to the mortgagees under the Indenture of mortgage dated the 20th day of July, 1922 and made between Hasham Haji Musa of the one part and Ramzan Gulamhoosein of the other part and Further Charge bearing date the 14th day of November, 1922 and made between the said Hasham Haji Musa of the one part and the said Ramzan Gulamhoosein of the other part Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 27th day of October, 1928 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses now and hereafter standing thereon and situate, lying and being at Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 600 square yards or thereabouts and forming part of the Land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 318, New No. A1|1033 and New Survey No. 1B|20 and Cadastral City Survey No. 913 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under G Ward Nos. 4973 (1), 4973 (2), 4973 (3) and Street Nos. 301, 301A, 301B.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the said Executors of the deceased mortgagee at their office at Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 3-0 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Thoburn House" Mereweather Road, opp. the Green Hotel, Apollo Bunder, valuable furniture, glass crockery, plateware, carpets, dining table, side board, dinner wagons, ice-box, drawing room and Chesterficid suites, writing tables, silver and book-cases, bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing tables, hatstands, etc., etc.

The property of Mrs. A. Weaver and others. Catalogues, are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

GARLICK & Co.,
ENGINEERS,
Jacob's Circle, BOMBAY

FLOORING TILES
which stood the test of
HALF CENTURY
Can be inspected at Army & Navy Stores, Free Church of Scotland &c. or at our Works.

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.
Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance
Several new attractive plans
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions
For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.
(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrijlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.
NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.
NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.
We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.
For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—
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Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
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Tele. address—"COMBALONG".
Telephone—21279.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
at 4, 6-15 and 10 p.m.

Britain's Stupendous
Film Classic

A £300,000 Picture

BOADICEA

Featuring
PHYLLIS NEILSON-TERRY
LILLIAN HALL-DAVIS
CLIFFORD McLAGLAN

The Inspiring Story of the brave Queen of Iceni who died a heroic death leading her savage people against the trained Roman tyrants

Beautiful Pageantry

NOTE THE CHANGE IN THE EVENING TIME

WEST-END

Repeated for one week more by special request of hundreds who want to see it again and again and of thousands who had missed to see this grand Indian Masterpiece production.

TO-NIGHT SECOND WEEK

A Monumental Indian Film

Produced by the Great Eastern Corporation, the same who made ("The Light of Asia").

THE LOVES OF A MOGUL PRINCE

A Thrilling Drama of Passion and Power glowing with all the pomp and pageantry of the East, featuring the lovely adorable

SITADEVI

IN THE STELLAR ROLE

Five Shows To-day at : 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA,

LAMINGTON ROAD.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

PRESENTS

TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
EXCELSIOR FILM CO.'S
Masterpiece Production

HAMLET

Featuring
Miss VEKBAL. Miss RAMPYARI and Mr. K. C. ROY.
TOGETHER WITH
An Excelsior Super Comedy
MAD-BACHELOR

DAILY FOUR (4) SHOWS
at 5,—7,—9 and 11 P.M.
EXTRA SHOWS on Sat. Sun. & Bank Holidays at 3 P. M.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street. :: :: BOMBAY

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

WEDNESDAY, 31st Oct. at 6-30 p.m.

THE SHAMA'A PLAYERS

PRESENT

RED OLEANDERS.

A translation of the Bengali drama

ROKTO-KOROBI

by

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

THE SONGS WILL BE IN THE ORIGINAL BENGALI

The Role of Nandini will be played by Srimati Sunalindevi
Directed by Srimati Mrinalin Chattopadhya
Editor 'Shama'a'

POPULAR PRICES,
Booking at Messrs. S. ROSE & CO., LD.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW at 5-30 p.m.

R. B. SALISBURY'S CO.
Presents

"THE GIRL FRIEND"

Successor to "No, No, Nanette."

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW
at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Mr. W. R. BANWARD
presents
THE HARTMANS
WITH THEIR
AMERICAN FOURSOME
In a brilliant repertoire of modern acrobatic and comedy dancing, never before seen in Bombay.

In conjunction with
"A BROADWAY BUTTERFLY"
featuring
DOROTHY DEVORE—LOUISE FAZENDA.
A beautiful screen version of the night-life on Broadway—of Lights that Lure—of Pleasures that Destroy.
DON'T MISS THESE DOUBLE ATTRACTIONS.
PRICES AS USUAL.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Popular, Frozen-Faced Comedian:—

BUSTER KEATON

In the Greatest Success of his Career—United Artists' Comedy Drama in 6 Reels

COLLEGE

SCREAMY SIDE OF HIGHER THOUGHT WITH MORE CAMPUS CAPERS THAN THERE ARE STARS IN THE HEAVENS!

COTTON MARKET

35 & 103 Rs. Fluctuations
TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT purchase **PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST.**

	Rs.
Till April May 1929 Charge..	125
Weekly Cotton Forecast Charge..	10
Monthly Cotton Forecast Charge.	30

FLUCTUATIONS in **DEFERED SHARES** 150 to 200 Rs. Special Forecast Charge Rs. 500 **WHOLE LIFE HISTORY** is predicted by examining **PALM.**

Special accommodation for Ladies visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.), Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd floor, Bombay, No. 2.

N. B.—Loans given on Estates, etc., by moderate interest. Only owners should apply:—

PROFESSOR SHAH, PALMIST.

AMUSEMENTS.

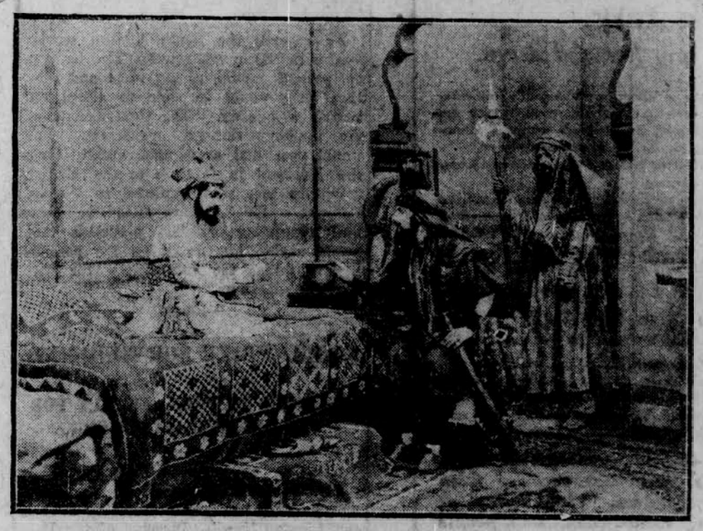
TO-DAY is the day when you can see the
IMPERIAL'S ROMANTIC PRODUCTION
FEATURING:
Miss GOHURJAN (JUNIOR)
Supported by **Miss NILAM** and **JAMSETJI KHAN.**

Directed by
K. P. BHAVE,
The popular love romance of the Punjab known as

SUNI MEYAR

which eclipses all other love stories like SHIRI FARAHAD LEILA MAJNUN &c.

SEE
what a woman can do for the Sake of her love and lover.



Camera work by
ADI IRANI,
The greatest love story of Northern India also known as

SONI MAHIVAL

the story of the exceptional love of the Jeweller of Central Asia with the daughter of a potter in India.

SEE
the result of a jealous woman's mad passion.

4 SHOWS DAILY AT 5, 7, 9, & 11 P. M. EXTRA SHOWS ON SATURDAY & SUNDAY AT 3 P. M.
At your farourite movie Palace

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

TO-NIGHT ! The Romance of Burning Hearts ! A Song of Hungry Hearts !
Gorgeous, Glamorous, Cruel, Tender, Made of Hate and Love !

A Warner Brothers Splendid emotional production in 7 huge reels.

"THE CLIMBERS"

It's opening sequences the Royal Court of King Ferdinand VII of Spain !

Starring :— **IRENE RICH**
with Clyde Cook—Forrest Stanley
Flobelle Fairbanks—Myrna Loy

A Story of a Woman Tyrant who ruled by sheer force, 'till a romantic bandit came to steal her heart away ! Tense emotional scenes as the tenderness of love battles bitter memories of treachery and deception ! Programme also includes.

TIME :— 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily—Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 P. M.

GLOBE CINEMA,

SANDHURST ROAD.

COMMENCING from SATURDAY the 27th OCTOBER 1928.

KOHINOOR CINEMA

Opposite B. B. & C. I. Railway Station, DADAR.

TO-NIGHT. DURING THIS WEEK.

Kohinoor Film Co.'s Master-piece Comic Photo-play

GHAR-JAMAI or "Henpecked Husband"

Hit of reason, healthy recreation, full of thrills and crammed with hilarious incidents from start to finish.
Galaxy of Stars—featuring INDIAN CHARLIE CHAPLIN Mr. Sidic Miya with Miss Jamna and Miss Motibai.
On SATURDAY, SUNDAY & HOLIDAYS EXTRA MATINEE SHOW AT 3-30 P. M.
TIME :—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10 30 RATES :— 1-2-0, 0-14-0, 0-9-0, 0-7-0, 0-4-0, 0-3-0

The great success of Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla throughout an entire CENTURY has naturally tempted hosts of imitators.
Your health requires THE BEST
Insist always on being supplied with genuine
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla builds up health and energy. It is not a mere transitory stimulant, but a genuine bracing tonic, removing from the system the accumulated products that cause a depressing sensation of fatigue.
The perfect and most valuable Remedy for
Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc.
Beware of imitations and substitutes.
Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: THOMAS WILKINSON, Ltd., *Manufacturing Chemists,* 46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, England.

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JWARAKESHARI
FEVER CURE
Re. 1/- Per Phial
THE
DACCA AYURVEDIA PHARMACY LTD, DACCA

A Sure Cure
FOR
Indigestion, Brain-fag
Weak memory, etc.
TheAtank Nigrah Pills

Rupee **ONE** only for a tin (32 pills)

For particulars write to—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

YEAST IS LIFE

Irving's YEAST-VITE

TONIC TABLETS

THE LIGHTNING PICK-ME-UP

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Century.

Contain no aspirin or any harmful drugs.

Pure Yeast and Vitamins. The gentle fermentation of Yeast-Vite when in contact with the gastric juices of the stomach causes a stimulating, buoyant feeling of extreme vigour. Take a tablet or two and feel fresh and frisky in a few minutes.

In his articles on Health, Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane has emphasised the importance of Vitamin B as a tonic which causes the nerves to function properly. And in his list of essential foods he mentions YEAST as rich in VITAMIN B.

YEAST-VITE IS RICH IN VITAMIN B.

Irving's Yeast-Vite Tonic Tablets are Guaranteed to relieve:—

Headache, Neuralgia, etc. ..... in 5 mins.
Indigestion, Flatulence ..... in 5 to 10 mins.
Biliousness, Dizziness, Depression ..... in 10 to 15 mins.
Disordered Stomach, Liver, etc. ..... in 10 to 15 mins.
Influenza, Colds, Fever ..... in 24 hours.

Over 45,000 unsolicited testimonials have been received from doctors, nurses, clerks, factory workers, railwaymen, and people in all walks of life.

35117. Miss F. L., of Shipley, Yorkshire, writes: "The tablets have been splendid. I have not had a dizzy attack or a headache since taking them. I'll never be without them. I'd rather be without food."

3550. R. G. E., of Dalston, London, writes: "I have suffered the most awful pains in my chest and stomach. I bought a bottle of Yeast-Vite, took two tablets at ten minutes to five, and by three minutes past five I was absolutely free from pain. The results were marvellous."

35510. Mrs. H. H., of Atherton, Nr. Manchester, writes: "Have been a sufferer for several years with spasms, stomach trouble and severe headaches. I was recommended to try your famous tablet, and after the first two doses I found instant relief."

35507. F. W. D. N., a London 'Bus Driver, of Shepherd's Bush, writes: "I don't think there are many people who have suffered more than I. I could not sleep or even have a meal without having to get up and walk about in agony with haemorrhoids. I took a course of Yeast-Vite's and they started to ease me, and I have not had or felt anything for over two years. I am a London 'bus driver, and have not known how to sit on a 'bus at times. I think Yeast Vite's are splendid."

ALL GENUINE YEAST-VITE SOLD IN INDIA BEARS THIS SEAL & NAME.

Irving's Yeast-Vite Limited

PACKED SPECIALLY FOR INDIA BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

IMPORTANT. BEFORE BUYING, MAKE SURE YOUR YEAST-VITE BEARS ABOVE GUARANTEE LABEL. *IMITATIONS ARE FRAUDULENT.*

Sole Wholesale Agents:

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8, Waterloo St., CALCUTTA. Graham Buildings, Parai Bazaar St., BOMBAY.

FROM ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

IRVING'S YEAST-VITE LABORATORIES, LONDON, E.C.1.

Bottle of	20	tabs.	Re. 1/-
,,	,, 50	,,	Rs. 2/4
,,	,, 100	,,	Rs. 4/-

100,000 CLIENTS

Wonders of Psychic Power

And miracles of Astrology by Prof. PRAKASA RAO, Premier Astrologer of India,

Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai Sub-Engineer, P. W. D., Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar), Una, writes, on 20th October 1926,— "I have triedmany Astrologers, both natives and Europeans, but I have found your work as the best of all." Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8-0. Postage extra. State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.

Apply to:—KALLINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, VIZIANAGRAM CITY.

All kinds of Banking business transacted on best terms by the

UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.,

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED

A Message for Women.

From the dawn of actual womanhood until past middle-age, the physical changes to which all women are subject, impose a heavy strain upon the kidneys. Similarly, at critical periods, and during the months before and after childbirth, the kidneys have a great amount of additional work to do. It is little wonder, then, that women so frequently suffer with backache, bearing-down pains, rheumatic twinges, dropsical swellings, dizzy sensations, faintness, depression, nervousness, and various irregularities of the urinary system.

Every anxious woman will find Doan's Backache Kidney Pills a blessing in time of need. They are recommended by many grateful, understanding women who owe recovery from lumbago, cystitis, rheumatism, sciatica and other painful disorders, solely to Doan's.

Send for FREE COPY of DOAN'S DREAM BOOK. Address: P.B.431, Bombay, or P.B.2,104, Calcutta.

For forward contracts of Commonwealth Trust's

Basel Mission Roofing Tiles

Apply to:—

RAVAL & Co.,

13, Bank Street, Fort, : : BOMBAY

Agents for Bombay Presidency.

ADVANCE AVIATION.

TWO LINES TO BE INAUGURATED.

LONDON-CALCUTTA SERVICE EARLY NEXT YEAR.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The hope of an early inauguration of two very important regular aeroplane lines in the world, namely, London-Calcutta and London-Capetown, was expressed by Sir Samuel Hoare in the course of an address at the Scottish Geographical Society, Edinburgh. He declared that a weekly service should be running between London and Karachi early next year.

As regards the South African service line with its great possibilities, he was at present unable to say when and whether they would be able to afford the British a subsidy. The Governments of the territory through which the line would pass and would gain greatly from the line and in fairness to the British tax-payer they were expected to share the cost. Sir S. Hoare added, he was daily expecting detailed proposals that would enable him to judge the possibility of taking the first steps for its creation.—Reuter.

NOBEL PRIZE FOR MEDICINE.

AWARDED TO PROF. NICOLLE FOR TYPHUS RESEARCH WORK.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Stockholm.—The nobel Prize for Medicine in 1928 has been awarded to Professor Charles Nicolle, Director of the Pasteur Institute, Tunis, for his work in connection with typhus.—Reuter.

BUTLER COMMITTEE RE-ASSEMBLES.

SIR LESLIE CONTINUES EXPLANATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The Butler Committee reassembled this afternoon and Sir Leslie Scott continued his explanations.

The Maharaja of Patiala has arrived in London from Madrid.—Reuter.

LEAGUE AND DOUBLE TAXATION.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Geneva.—The Conference under the auspices of the League considering double taxation and fiscal evasion has passed a resolution that the profits of shipping companies should only be taxed in a State where effective management of concern is established. It has also adopted the Japanese amendment for extending the principle to commercial air-transport undertakings.—Reuter.

INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SIR A. BAILEY'S GIFT.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Sir Abe Bailey's gift of a hundred thousand sterling to form £1250 quarterly payments in perpetuity to the Institute of International affairs was made in a letter to the Prince of Wales who is the head of Institute. His Royal Highness replied gratefully accepting the offer.

The Institute was founded in 1920 by Lard Balfour. Mr. Clynes and Lords Grey and Robert Cecil for the study of international affairs. It found permanent home in 1923 in Chatham House presented by the Canadians. Colonel and Mrs. Leonard. It was granted Royal charter defining its strictly a non-poitical character. The Institute compromises 15,000 members with branches in Australia and Canada. Prime Ministers of all Dominions and Viceroy of India being honorary presidents.

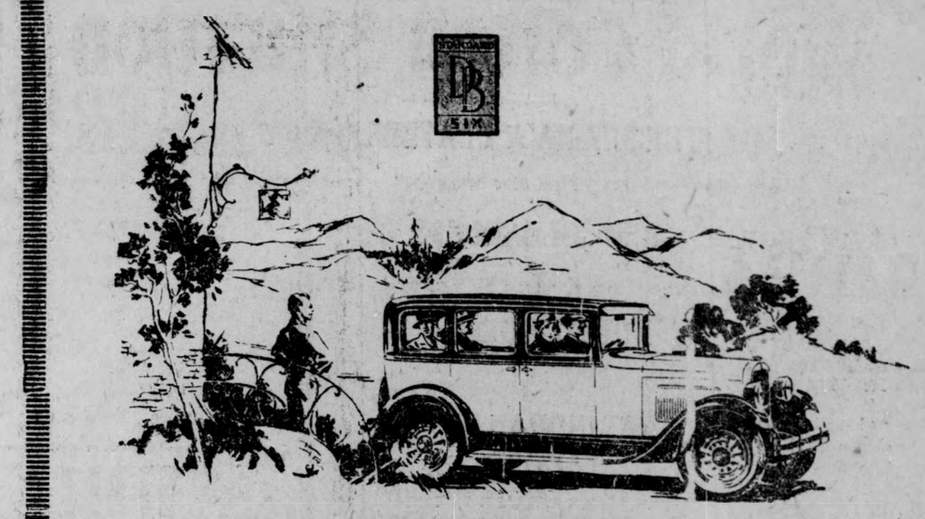
Sir A. Bailey in the final letter to the Secretary of Institute rejoices to learn that the Institute will represent Great Britain at the Institute of Pacific Relations and that it will be entitled to send parties to its conferences in the far East.—Reuter.

EL AZHAR UNIVERSITY.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS TO BE RESTRICTED.

LONDON, Oct. 25

The number of students at the El Adhar University will be limited to a total not exceeding 5,000 compared with 14,000 at present. There will be four courses namely primary, secondary, higher and technical. The age of admission will be 12 to 15 years. It is intended to organise the research institute. Outsiders will not be admitted to the examinations except Oriental foreigners under special license.—Reuter's Special.



Test This Brilliant, Low-Cost Six

Power, strength, speed, smartness—add them all together for a vivid picture of Dodge Brothers Standard Six!

The Standard has the swiftest pick-up in its price field—without exception. And the fastest top speed!

Even more important, it has the sturdiest chassis ever built by Dodge Brothers.

Smart lines, brilliant colors, genteel hardware and appointments, increase the list of definite reasons why you should buy this great low-cost Six by Dodge Brothers.

Dodge Brothers complete line of passenger vehicles includes the Standard Six, the Victory Six and the Senior Six.

Sole Agents:—

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16, New Queen's Road - - - - - - - - Bombay.

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DODGE BROTHERS STANDARD SIX

"WINTER" APPROACHING

Why Not Order Now ?

FOR

New Woollen Tweed OVERCOATS Rs. 8 to 20

New Woollen Tweed JACKETS Rs. 6 to 10

New Woollen RUGS and BLANKETS Rs. 4 to 15

From **K. C. MARROTT, BOMBAY.**

Elsewhere not even at double the Prices.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY CATTLE PRESERVATION CONFERENCE

The Bombay Cattle Preservation Conference has been attracting more sypathy from various parts of Bombay Presidency.

In view of the letters received so far it can be said that the Conference will be a representative gathering attended by representatives from Native States, Government Departments interested in the question of cattle preservation as also representatives from prominent goshalas and pinjrapoles of the Presidency.

Thakore Saheb of Jambughoda has intimated the probability of his attending the Conference personally.

Some of the local societies are good enough to sanction decent sums in aid of the conference and have already elected their representatives. By the earnest endeavours of Mr. E. J. Bruen, Live Stock Expert to Government, great facilities are granted for holding the Conference and securing the sympathy of railway companies.

It is likely that the Conference may hold its sittings on 25 and 26 of November 1928. Definite date and the name of the President of this important Conference, will be announced hereafter.

Particulars can be had from and information may be sent to the B. P. Cattle Preservation Conference 149, Shroff Bazar, Bombay. No 2.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Oct. 25.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—

Oct./Dec. per cwt.	12/7-1/2
Jan./Mar. per cwt.	12/7-1/2

C. & F. Bombay.—

Oct./Dec. per cwt.	12/3-1/4

C. & F. Karachi.—

Oct./Dec. per cwt.	12/3-1/2

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK

GINNING REPORT 8,147,000 BALES—PRICES OPEN FIRM 18 POINTS HIGHER—HEDGE SELLING—LONG LIQUIDATION—TRADE ABSORBING OFFERINGS—FUTURES 26 TO 19 POINTS LOWER.

New York, Oct. 25.

The New York futures market opened firm at a rise of 18 points and on the publication of ginning figures which were rather smaller than expected at 8,147,000 bales, January position was quoted 17 points higher at 19.71 Although sentiments continues bullish there was marked absence of buying either by Bulls or covering by bears. This caused some nervousness and Southern selling in conjunction with long liquidation depressed January prices to 19.59 at 11 a.m. In the following hour prices experienced another decline of 16 points and at noon January was quoted 19.43. In the afternoon prices sagged further under increased offerings and closed at a decline of 26 to 19 points. Trade interests were absorbing the offerings and the market appears adjusting its technical situation. Spot Cotton prices registered a sharp decline of 55 points to 19.55 owing to easier interior markets.

The New Orleans futures market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 22 to 27 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 21 points to 18.76c.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. December Highest 19.80 plus .23
N. Y. December Lowest 19.31—.26
N. Y. January Highest 19.72 (at the opening.)
N. Y. January Lowest 19.30 (2.54 p.m.)
Range 49 to 42 Points.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated Oct. 25.

"Hedge selling, long liquidation. Trade is buying."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 25th inst. as under:—

"Southern offerings temporarily exceeding demand. Think that substantial support under market and purchases advisable scale down."

From New York:—"Cotton: Ginners report below expectation slightly but advance checked by Southern selling. Weak longs liquidated. Do not expect any protracted decline for the present. Cotton goods market less active but firm. Moderate business doing in yarn."

Reuter:—"Market was nervous and irregular, the unsettling factors being Census Report construed bullish on the one hand and liquidation on the other."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 25.

December	... 19.31—.26
January	... 19.29—.25
March	... 19.27—.21
May	... 19.17—.22
July	... 19.03—.19
Middling Spot	... 19.55—.55

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 25.

October	... 18.77—.22
January	... 18.75—.27
Middling Spot	... 18.76—.21

New York. 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

NEW YORK.

London, Oct. 25.

January	... 19.59
March	... 19.54
May	... 19.45
New York. Noon Call.—	
January	... 19.43
March	... 19.40
May	... 19.29
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.—	
January	... 19.02
March	... 18.99
May	... 18.90

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 25-10-28	3477000	3444000
„ Yesterday do.	79000	62000
Exports to date do.	1957000	1858000
Stock at Ports 19-10-28	1646000	2049000
„ Interior Towns do.	847000	967000
„Liverpool 19-10-28	545000	1015000
Visible Supply 19-10-28	3945000	5024000
Quantity in Sight do.	4381000	4992000

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 25.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Dec./Jan. shipment paid £8/15/0.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Oct./Nov. shipment sellers £17/17/6
Rapeseed. Toria, ton.—
Oct./Nov. shipment paid £19/2/6.

LIVERPOOL

OPENED QUIET 2 POINTS LOWER—SCATTERED SELLING—BULLISH GINNING REPORT—FUTURES 3 TO 5 POINTS HIGHER. SPOT SALES 5,000 BALES.—

Liverpool, Oct. 25.

The Liverpool futures market opened quiet at a decline of 2 points. There was scattered selling at noon prices were quoted 3 points lower. In the afternoon prices improved on bullish ginning report and closed at a rise of 3 to 5 points. Middling American Spot prices declined 5 points to 10.60d. per lb. and sales were small at 5,000 bales.

East Indian Spot prices closed unchanged and sales amounted to 150 bales.

Empire futures ruled steady and closed 3 points higher with January 10.22 and May 10.20.

Egyptian futures market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 17 to 11 points. Sakellaridis. F.G.F. Spot prices declined 10 points to 18.20d. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson dated 25th inst. 5-35 p.m.:—

"See no reason to change. General opinion market will sell higher later. Prefer buying all declines."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables dated 25th inst:—

Liverpool 8-50 p.m.:—
"Disappointed longs reselling".
New Orleans:—
"Under the most favourable circumstances we do not think crop can exceed 13,900,000 bales.
Local:—"Wide spread rains are reported in Cotton districts and some deterioration is expected."
Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"Ginned 8,147,000 bales. Slightly bullish."
"Farmers selling freely."
From Liverpool.:—"Market would have been better but for Southern market being easier. There is more coton offering." (Grunning & Co).

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 25.

	Opening	Closing.
October	10.29	10.31 plus .01
November		10.20 plus .03
December		10.20 plus .03
January	10.15	10.19 plus .04
February		10.17 plus 0.4
March	10.14	10.18 plus .04
April		10.16 plus .04
May	10.13	10.17 plus .04
June		10.13 plus .05
July	10.07	10.12 plus .05
August		10.02 plus .05
September		9.89 plus .05
October		9.79 plus .05
Middling Spot		10.60—.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 25.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	130

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 25.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.25
Scinde, Fine	7.50
Scinde, Superfine	7.75
Bengal, Good	7.00
Bengal, Fully Good	7.25
Bengal, Fine	7.50
Oomra, Good	7.45
Oomra, Fully Good	7.75
Oomra, Fine	8.05
Broach, Fully Good	8.75
Broach, Fine	9.00
Broach, Superfine	9.25

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 25.

October	17.51—.16
November	17.61—.16
December	17.89—.15
January	17.81—.15
February	17.81—.15
March	18.00—.14
April	18.00—.14
May	18.15—.17
June	18.15—.17
July	18.24—.16
August	18.25—.16
September	18.24—.16
October	18.29—.11
—Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	18.20—.10

LONDON RUBBER

London, Oct. 25.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot.—
Seller 8s. 7/8d.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 25.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), Spot 17-5/8.

BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

Following a decline of 25 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 357/8 for Broach A./M. delivery and improved to Rs. 358 on scattered buying. There was considerable tired Equidation and prices declined to Rs. 354/8. Liverpool opened quiet but steady at a decline of 14 points and rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under: —

Broach A./M. 355/8.
Oomra D./J. 324/8.
Bengal D./J. 285.

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

The forward market opened at Rs. 355/4 for Broach A./M. delivery and ruled steady. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A./M.	355	8	0
Oomra D./J.	324	0	0
Bengal D./J.	286	0	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

Oct.	239.00—2.00
Jan.	232.60—3.50
April	231.00—2.10

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

Bengal D./J.	285
Broach A./M.	355
Oomra D./J.	324

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

	Superfine	Fine	F.G.
Bengal	297	292	287
Sind-Punjab	293	288	283
Rajputana	293	288	283

AMERICAN COTTON

In our Friday's issue, while giving the record of ginning cotton for the past year a mistake was inadvertently made in the figures. The correct figures for 1926-27 should read as under:

Ginned upto October 17	87,27,709
Previous Report	56,43,690
	30,84,019

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

100	Petit Mill	Parbhani	291
100	Toyomankwa	Indore	278
100	Volkart Bros.	Khandesh	265
100	P. Crystal & Co.	Parbhani	267
100	Ital India & Co.	Bengal	278
100	Ramdas Dossa & Co.	Comptah	360
100	Ebrahim Tulsidas	Nusirabad	274
100	K. Devchand & Co.	Akola	290

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Since 1st September. Last year.
Khandesh	506	1,998	599
Central India	180	5,548	7,154
Barsi and Nagar	753	1,979	1,204
Hyderabad-Gaorani	153	1,962	587
Berar	1,742	12,773	4,377
Central Provinces	727	7,592	2,770
Total Oomras	4,061	30,952	16,682
Dholera	306	1,948	12,379
N.-W. Provinces	1,810	14,457	7,414
Rajputana	65	968	5,443
Sind-Punjab	....	456	4,834
Broach	....	2,505	2,345
Coompta and Dharwar	177	1,914	2,339
Westerns-Northerns	102	2,374	2,636
Cocoanada	....	1	....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	....	451	6,043
Persian	....	30	1,855
American	....	778	18,088
Egyptian and African	....	5,942	4,288
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	....	....	....
Total	6,521	62,776	84,348

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 18th Oct.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	4,258	91,221	52,524
Japan & China	1,102	1,67,345	56,989
Coast Ports	....	2,969	2,692
Up-caantry by Rail	....	18,804	8,770
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan.	....	20,827	5,750
Total	5,360	3,01,116	1,26,725

BULLION MARKET.

THE BOMBAY BULLION BROKERS' ASSOCIATION LTD.

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

London Ready	26 12 0
London Forward	26 14 0
American Cent	58 6 0
China opening	2 7 12
China Closing	2 7 12
Ready	60 6 0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	
Asoje	60/3	60/6	60/4	60/6
Tejimundi	[3]			
Kartik	60/9	60/10	60/8	60/10
Tejimundi	1.			

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

Ready	21 6 0
Asoje	21 5 9
Kartik	21 5 6
National City	21 8 9
N. Manordass	21 8 3
N. Motilal	21 6 0

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

B. C. Rate T T 1/6 D D 1/6 1/32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Oct.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16. Nov.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6-1/8.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 11/32 to 15th Nov.
NEW YORK—
B. C. T T 275-1/2
Banks Selling T T 275.
Banks Buying T T 273-1/2
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 268-1/2.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 928.
Banks Buying D D 940.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 955.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 131
Banks Buying 60 Days 127-1/2
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 138
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 177-1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155-3/4.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.85 25th inst
Shanghai/London 2/7 13/16 26th inst
London/Japan 1/11-1/2 25th inst
London/Paris 124.10 25th inst
London/Belgium 34.390 25th inst
London/Switzerland 25.20 25th inst.
London/Italy 92.60 25th inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold 25th inst £4/4/11-1/2 24th inst £4/4.11-1/2
Silver London Ready 25th inst 26-3/4 24th inst 26 11/16
Silver London Forward 25th inst 26-7/8 24th inst 26 13/16
Silver New York Ready 25th inst 58-3/8 24th inst 58 3/16
London Discounts 3 Mos 25th inst 4-3/8 p.c. 24th inst 4.3/8 p. c.
London Discount 6 Mos 25th inst 4-1/2 p. c. 24th inst 4.1/2 p. c.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2.3/4 per cent, 3 mos. 3-3/4 per cent; 6 mos. 4-1/2 per cent 12 mos 4-3/4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

3 Months London Discounts 4 3/8 per cent
6 Months London Discounts 4 1/2 p. c.
Bank of England rate 4-1/2 p. c.
Money Call 2.3/4 p. c.
One Month 3 p. c.
Three Months 3-1/4 p. c.
Six Months 4-1/4 p. c.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 p. c.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 25.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb., Cargoes—Jan./Feb. shipment sellers 44/3.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb., Cargoes.—Oct./Nov. shipment sellers 43/3.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels—November shipment sellers 48.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.—
No offering.

(Continued from column 6.)

Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17 p.c. 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 20 240 xd.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 900.
New Mofussil (400) 45, Rs. 605.
New Prince of Wales (100) Rs. 25 525
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25 495.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 6 p.c. 130.
Andhra Valley O. (1,000), 4 p.c. 715.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 695.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) Rs. 4-8, X.D. 148/12
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69.
Karachi Electricity (100) 9.1/2 p.c. 132
Poona Electricity (100) 7 p.c. 130.
Tata Hydro. Elec. (O) (100) 380, 1148/12 1166/4
Surat Electric P. (100) 6-1/2 p.c. 104.
Surat Electric (O) (100) 5 p.c. 135.
Tata Hydro P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1070
Tata Hydro Elec. (O). (100) 30, 1152/8.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 525
Tata Power P. (1,000) 940

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Nervous But Steady Tone

LONG LIQUIDATION

The market opened quiet owing to disturbed condition at Spring Mill at a decline of about Rs. 2/8 while Bombay Dying was the weakest to open at decline of Rs. 6/4. There was scattere demand at this level and prices ruled a shade better. As soon as the buying orders were executed prices began to ease off. Towards the close mill shares were steady at the decline on some buying by brokers. There was fairly good transfer business in Textile shares. Tata Iron and Steel shares were quiet but steady irregular trading and although prices have not undergone any wide change, the sentiment is becoming less confident and one day some reason or the other will depress prices is believed by many. It is true that there is more interest in these shares and once the selling movement sets in, prices are likely to register a smart decline. Indian Cement shares ruled rather steady and price changes were narrow. Unfounded reports of splitting Tata Hydro shares induced considerable covering but higher level stimulated some long liquidation. It may worth to note that even though Tata Hydro shares is turned into 10 shares, in the present state of financial depression, it will be impossible to attract investors.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India shows a low cash balance and rise in Bank rate is looked for. Although credit appears ample everywhere, there is little cash in any market and there is no venture. Monsoon always a period of ample money, passed off without any noticeable surplus and now when new crops will begin to move freely, there will be further tightening of money. Under such a outlook any extreme bullish view is likely to be erroneous and we believe buying in easier markets and selling in strong er movements will be the best course to persue.

E. D. Sassoon shares opened at Rs 10/- and improved half an anna. Kasturchand's were hold at Rs 17/- Nagpur Pref were done at Rs. 493/12 New City Mills opened at Rs. 94/6 but closed at Rs. 95. Vishnoo Cotton were bought at Rs. 2475. New Berar Press were done at Rs. 870/- Amrusar Patdi shares were sold at Rs. 132/8. Gujarat Rys were clou at Rs. 93/4 at the opening but towards close buyers paid Rs. 93/12 Taptis were steady at Rs. 705/- Sara siraj were sold at Rs. 93/8. Central Provinces were done at Rs. 100/8 Larkana Rys were done at Rs. 91/- Imperial Bank News were done at Rs. 375/- Central Bank opened at Rs. 24/12 but closed steady at Rs. 25/- Ahmedabad Elec. shares were offered at Rs 137/8. Andhra Valley opened at Rs. 710/- and closed at Rs. 715. Andhra Pref. were done at Rs. 1031/4. Tata Powers closed at Rs. 525/- after opening at Rs. 527/8. Surat Elec. were done at Rs. 141/4. United Cements opened at Rs 104/8 and improved to Rs. 104/8 Punjab ordinary opened at Rs. 16/4 and closed at Rs. 16/- Punjab cement pref were sold Rs. 13/10. New India Ince. shares opened steady at Rs. 23/- but later on declined to Rs. 22/14 Scindia shares opened at Rs. 14/8 and closed at Rs. 14/6. Tata Steel first Pref opened at Rs. 136/- and firmed upto Rs. 137/- Second Pref. opened at Rs. 87/8 and gained to Rs. 87/12. Tata Constructions opened firm at Rs. 67/4 but were liquidated unto Rs. 66/- Tata Oils apen at Rs. 32/- but buyers paid Rs. 32/4 at the close. Bombay Burmah new were offered at Rs. 296/4. British Burmah Peroleum opened at Rs 4/12/6 and close unchanged. Indian Bleachings grinded at Rs. 243/12. Kohinoor shares opened at Rs. 210 and closed at Rs 208/12 Pabani opened at Rs. 227/8 and closed at Rs. 226/4. Trams were steady at Rs. 148 8/12. Bombay Steams opened at Rs 278 /12 and closed at 278/2. Central India Mining opened at Rs. 12/4 and closed at Rs. 12/- Shivrajpur opened at Rs 29/8 and declined to Rs. 29.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay Oct. 26.

Bombay Dyeing 840, 36, 40.
Century 397, 98, 93, 96.
Colaba 138, 37.
Crescent 147, 45.
Fazul 790, 81, 85, 83.
Indore 372, 71.
Madhowji 51.
Nagpur 507, 6.
New Great 245.
Pearl 511, 6, 7, 3, 2, 5.
Simplex 85, 84-6, 83.
Swadeshi 472, 71, 68, 70.
Burma 821, 22, 20, 21.
Hydro 1170, 66, 70, 65.
Tram 149, 48.
Tata Deff. 285, 80-10, 83.
Tata S. Ord. 80, 79-8, 79-2, 79-10.
Bundi 23-14, 23-12,
Indian Cement 385, 82, 85, 83.
Katni Ord. 275, 73,
Alcock 362, 60-10.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Bombay, Oct 26.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 386/4
Apollo (50) nil. 6
Berar Mills (200) 0, 160.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 840
Bombay Cotton (500) nil, 225.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 13 506/4
Central India P (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 487-1/2.
Century (100) (yr. 20) 396/4
Crescent (100) Rs. 3, 145
Colaba Land (100) (yr. 6) 137/8
Dawn (250) 35, 550.
David (500) 260.
E. D. Sassoon United (Rs. 10 Pd. up) Re. 0/10/6
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 97-8.
Elphinstone (100) nil, 11.
Fazulbhoy (100) yr. 13-1/2 783/12
Finlay (100) 0, 115
Framji Petit (1,000) 325.
Globe (100) 19.
Gokak Mills (100) Rs. 2-1/2, 120
Indore Malwa (100) 13.1/4 371/4
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 243/2
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 37-1/2.
Kasturchand (50) 17.
Kohinoor (100) 0 13-1/2 209/6
Laxmi Cotton (250) 755, 1585
Madhowji Dharam (100)) nil 51/4
Madras United (250) Rs. 25, 500.
Madhowji Dharam (100)) nil 51/4
Minerva (90) 85.
Mysore (50) 28 p.c. 170-10.
Meyer Sassoon (100) 75
Morarji Goculdas (1000) 60, 1575.
New Great Mills (100) O. 245
New City Mills (100) 7.1/2 91/4
Pabaney Mills (250) (10) 7.1/2, 226/4
Pearl Mills (250) 15, 505.
Phoenix (100) (yr. 25) 365.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5 1/2 83.
Simplex (250) 83/12
Sholapur (100) 3255, 6300.
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 15.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 15, 470
Swan Mills (100) 0. 130.
Tata Mills (500) 65.
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90 2495
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 657-1/8.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown (100) Rs. nil, 360/10
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. ...., 40 nom.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) 10, 821/4
Burma T. Corporation (50 Pd. up) 4/12/6
Bombay Steam Co. P. (250) 6 p.c.
Bombay Steam Co. (250) 3?8/10
Bombay Uganda (100-80 P.) 30.
British Burma Petroleum (6) Ans. 4. 296/4
Century Flour Mills (100) 110
Empire of India Life (500-125 Pd.) 48 p.c. 2050
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Jost Engineering (50) 30 p.c. 180.
Jupiter Assurance (100) (12 Pd) 12
Kemp (200) Rs. 15, 192-1/2.
McKenzie (100) 25, 280.
Indian Mercantile Assurance (20 Pd. up) 30.
New Indian Assurance (125-15 Pd. up) Re. 1 X.D. 22/14
Vulcan Assurance (100-10 Pd.) Ans. 8, Rs. 7/12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance X.D. (100-150 pd.) 30 p.c. 2325
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45, 682/8.
Scindia Steam (15) Rs. 14/6
Tata Iron Defd. (30) 283/12
Tata Iron Defd. (O) 283/12
Tata Iron Pref. (2nd) (100) 7.1/2 p.c. X.D. 87/12
Tata Iron (O) (85) Re. 79/10
Tata Iron (O) (85) Re. 1, 79/10
Telephone Co. Ord. (50) Re. 1 51/8
Telephone Co. (Deb.) (50) 59
Tata Oil (100) 32.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Cement (10) Rs. 1/4, 23/12
Central India Mining (10) 0. 12
Gwalior Cement (100) 133/12
Indiano Cement O. (250) 383/12
Katni Cement D. O. (100) 273/12
Punjab Cement (10) 16-2.
United Cement (100) 104
Shahabad Cement (100) 7 p.c. 181/4
Shivrajpurs (10) 3, 29

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Amritsar Pattis (100) 8 p.c. 136.
Ahmedabad Prantej (4500) 14 p.c. 920.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 101
Dhond Baramati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 100
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 6 p.c. 97.
Larkana (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77
Mymensingh (100) 6 p.c. 99.
Pachora Jammu (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgang (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narowal (100) 5p.c. 102.
Sind Light (100) 12-1/2, 140.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 705
Upper Sind (100) 4 p.c. 88/8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) 10, 175.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 100 1,140.

(Continued in column 4.)

TRADE AND FINANCE

Low Cash Balance of Imperial Bank

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES EASIER

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 26.

MONEY.

rates hardened this week by per cent. and there are borrowers of call funds at 2 3/4 to 3 per cent. The trade demand shows a slight decrease of about 3-1/3 lacs, but it is generally felt that an early improvement in the enquiry for funds may be expected. In view of the low cash balance of the Bank and the comparatively low percentage, an advance in the Bank rate is not unlikely in the near future. Latest weather reports indicate beneficial rainfalls throughout the wheat growing areas, the United Provinces and the Punjab. This condition would tend to discourage further imports of wheat from abroad.

The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 3 per cent., two months 3 1/2 per cent., three months 4 percent and six months 4 1/2 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 19th October shows a decrease of Rs. 109.84 lacs in the Cash balance of the Bank now amounting to Rs. 17,53,05,000 as compared with Rs. 28.50 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 23.05, a decrease of 1 per cent. under last week. Government securities are down by Rs. 12.05 lacs and Loan by Rs. 46.99 lacs, while Cash credits and Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 26.88 lacs and Rs. 7.36 lacs respectively. Government Deposits as well as other deposits have fallen by Rs. 109.39 lacs to Rs. 3.82 crores, and by Rs. 6.83 lacs to Rs. 71.26 crores. The Bank rate still stands at 5 per cent.

Prices in the gilt-edged securities were on the whole easier. The rate for 3 1/2 per cent. Paper, however, was maintained in the neighbourhood of Rs. 73/8. In both 6 per cent. and 5 per cent. Bonds a fair volume was transacted. 5 per cent. Loan were quiet, 1945-55 at Rs. 105-12, 1935 at Rs. 100-12 and 1933 and Rs. 101/10. 6 per cent. Bonds 1930 and 1931 are quoted at Rs. 102/6 and Rs. 103/7 and 1932 at Rs. 104/8. 6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan receded to Rs. 109/12. 4 per cent. 1960/70 Loan was placed at Rs. 85-2 and 1934-37 at Rs. 93/2. 4 1/2 per cent. 1934 Bonds changed hands at Rs. 97/7 and 1955/60 Loan at Rs. 94/3.

A press communique of the 25th October 1928 states that the total amounts tendered were Rs. 43,25,000 of three months' and Rs. 9,75,000 of six months' bills. Tenders for three bills at Rs 97/8 and above Rs. 41,50,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 97/8 and above Rs. 9,50,000 were accepted. tenders were rejected. Total accepted was Rs. 51,00,000. rates of accepted tenders are Rs. 98/15/7 and Rs. 97/8/0 for three months' and six months' bills, respectively. Tenders for Rs. 1,50,00,000 for three and six months' bills will be received on Tuesday, the 30th October 1928, and payment for the same to be made on Friday, the 2nd November, 1928.

EXCHANGE.

During the few working days under report the tone of sterling exchange was firm due to steadier money rates and sales by exporters. The acceptance by Government of but 7 3/4 per cent. of the tenders at the last bidding added further strength to the market. The enquiry for remittances, however, still continues light. Ready T.T. was available at 1s. 6-1/32d. to 1s. 6-1/16d. but there were buyers only at 1s. 6-3/32d. In the forward market rates are as follows:—November 1s. 6-1/16d., December/January 1s. 6-3/32d., February 1s. 6-1/16d., March 1s. 6-1/32d., and April 1s. 6d.

A news-despatch from Japan states that the Banking Associations both at Osaka and Tokio have forwarded resolutions to the Government of Japan recommending an early removal of the embargo on the export of gold. In consequence, the Japan cross rate firmed considerably resuting in a rise in the Bombay-Japan rate to Rs. 131 1/2.

The dollar sterling quotation kept steady at 4.85 dollars. French francs are quoted at 124.09, the Belga and the Italian lira were stationary at 34.89 and 92.60.

On Thursday, the 25th October tenders to the amount of £13,050,000 at 1s. 6-1/16d. were received and allotted approximately 7 3/4 per cent. £1 million will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 31st October 1928 on the same conditions as previously announced.

GOLD.

Quiet and dull conditions characterised the gold market during the week with the price of ready unmoved at Rs. 21/6/0 per tola. Forward rates, however, show a decline of about half an anna concurrent with sterling exchange conditions. Both the offtake and stocks on hand show no variation at 8,000 tolas and 1 1/2 lacs tolas respectively. Ready sovereigns are unchanged at Rs. 13/6/6, but there are sellers for delivery 26th November at Rs. 13/6/3. In London the quotation for gold was maintained at 84 11 1/2. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21/6/0 and Rs 21/5/9 for ready and 29th October settlement and Rs. 21/5/9 and Rs. 21/5/6 for 28th November settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £39,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £119,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 12,13,662 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £45,000.

SILVER.

After a quiet opening silver assumed a steadier tone and a fair amount of business passed. Ready which opened at Rs. 59/12 improved to Rs. 60/3 and after touching a low of Rs. 59/11 advanced to Rs. 60/8 and closed at Rs. 60/6. At the lower levels America figured as a buyer, while China banks were practically inactive. It should be noted that the strength in the local market came largely from Shanghai where the tael opened at 2s. 7-9/16d. declined to 2-7/16, but firmed at the clase to 2s. 7-/4d. Following fresh arrivals from Calcutta, stocks on hand have swelled to the large figure of some 8,200 bars. The daily offtake has improved slightly to the average of 60 bars. In London the highest and lowest rates were 26 3/4d. and 26-9/16d for ready and 26-7/8d. and 26-11/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 60/8 and Rs. 59/11 for ready and its November settlement and Rs. 60/11 and Rs. 59/14 for 1st December settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £122,000 silver, of which £77,000 for account of China, option Bombay. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £405,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 34,107 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £17,500.

SHARES.

Weakness exhibited in the share market at the opening but prices recovered on the whole towards the end. Cotton mill shares were generally dull and small volume of business that transpired consisted of carry-overs and bear covering operations.

In the miscellaneous section there were comparatively greater recoveries in prices with a large turnover. Tata Iron Ordys. after declining to Rs. 78/12 closed at Rs. 80. Defds. similarly dropping from Rs. 298/12 to Rs. 281/4 closed at Rs. 285. Andhra Valleys slightly receded from Rs. 720 to Rs. 715. Tata Hydros falling from Rs. 1153/12 to Rs. 1141/4 recovered and closed at Rs 1152/8 Alcock lost about 10 points, the closing quotation being Rs. 365. Bombay Burma shares are quoted at Rs. 822/8 and Bombay Trams went into ex-dividend at Rs. 148. 12. Bombay Steams moved slightly down from Rs. 282/8 to Rs. 280 and Scindias from Rs. 15/1 to Rs. 14/4. Bundi Cements declined from Rs. 24/8 to Rs. 23/12. Indian Cements after receding to Rs. 376/4 closed at Rs. 385. Katni Ordys. were fairly steady at Rs. 275 and Defds. at Rs. 990. Ahmd. Prantij steadied to Rs. 920, while Amritsar Patti quietened to Rs. 133, Central Provinces to Rs. 101, Gujarat Rlys. to Rs. 93/8 and Tapti Valleys to Rs. 702/8

Bank shares were fairly steady. Imperial Banks were quoted at Rs. 1495 and Contributories at Rs. 376/4. Bank of India shares are unchanged at Rs. 99 while Central Banks improved to Rs. 25.

YARN MARKKET REPORT

Bombay, Oct. 26.

The Yarn Market has remained steady to firm during the week particularly in Indian yarns where owing to the continued scarcity for the last several months as a result of the Bombay mill strike there was fairly good demand for immediate deliveries and enquries have also been plentiful. The Bombay mills have yet been working only from 50 to 60 per cent so far as the spinning is concerned and it seems it will take another month or two before the normal production has been achieved. It is possible therefore that during the month of November at any rate there will not be sufficient supply of yarns from the Bombay mills and inquiries will continue to remain satisfactory for those yarns at a reasonable level of prices. The cotton market has remained very steady during the last few days and this has considerably helped the local maket in which some of the dealers have been making purchases particularly in coarse counts below 14 1/2s. Since after the mill strike has been over the Bombay mills have been able to sell about 8000 bales of cotton yarns in coarse counts from 2s to 14 1/2s but the prices obtained in most of these sales are rather low, the deliveries being October/November/December. As some of the requirements of the dealers have been now satisfied the buying rush is not much in evidence. In fine counts such as 20s and above there has been very little business done on account of higher prices qoted by the mills. On the whole, the has been a satisfactory off take in Indian Yarns and it is hoped it will continue for atleast a few weeks more.

English Yarns.—Manchester prices are much higher compared with Japanese quotations and dealers on this side consider it very risky to operate freely on this basis. No forward business of importance has therefora been done. Offtake continues fair to moderate.

Japanese Yarns.—Violent fluctuations in exchange and the resultant fluctuations in Sampin have been responsible for very irregular quotations from Japan as a result of which no forward business of importance has been brought about during importweek. Dealers are not inclined to make purchases at any higher rates and they are busy in liquidating their stocks at the moment. Demand is fairly satisfactory but it seems owing to approach of Divali it is likely to be more slack.

Artificial Silk Yarns.—Off take is again not very satisfactory in this class of yarns and as a result prices have been slightly easy.

Indian Yarns.—The Ginners report in New York last night has been apparently bullish but cotton prices have declined on account of continued pressure of hedge selling and the feeling has been somewhat bearish. Dealers therefore have been awaiting further developments before any fresh pruchases are effected and as the Divali is approaching they are more inclined to clear their holdings than take any further risk for fresh purchases. The upcountry buying also is moderate. Reports from Ahmedabad and various other up- although it seems for a few weeks more moderate enquiry will prevail and offtake will continue particularly for the coarser yarns. On the whole outlook is hopeful and we expect the market to remain steady at or about this level although much more will depend upon the course of the cotton prices during the next few days.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

Since our last report, on fresh business of importance is done except about 500 tons Lodna Steam Coal ex s.s. Manin at Rs. 15/12/- per ton c.i.f.

The market is fairly active and steady.

Steamers discharging Coal in the stream:—

16-10-28 *s.s.* Menin Lodna Steam Coal Turner Morrison & Co.

Steamers expected to arrive with Coal cargo:—

25-0-28 s.s. Zayani Victoria & Baraboni Choonilal Girdharlal & Co.

5-11-28 s.s. Arabistan Dash.-Serb. Pont Andrew Yule & Co.

6-11-28 s.s. Kiriha Maru Barari & Lodna Steam Choonilal Girdharlal & Co.

10-11-28 s.s. Shuja Barari Coal Eastern Bunkerers Ltd.

20-11-28 s.s. Jalajyoti Deshargarh Coal Eastern Bunkerers Ltd.

s.s. Dara (Nov.) Natal Group Coal Turner Morrison & Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality	C. I. F.	Ex-Scales Darukhana.
Natal Group Coal (Nov. shipt.)	25/- Sh.	
Deshargarh	Rs. 15/10	Rs. 16/12/-.
Seebpore-Poniati	Rs. 15/4	Rs. 16/ 4-.
Lodna Steam Coal	Rs. 15/12	Rs. 17/ -/-.
Victoria & Baraboni (Mixture)	Rs. 15/2.	
Barari Jheria Coal	Rs. 15/2	
Victoria (Pure)	Rs. 15/12	
Baraboni	Rs. 14/8.	

MILL STORES.

Bombay Oct. 26.

Quotations are:—

	Rs. a. p. per 800 eyes. per set. (Thousand).
Healds—15/40S 32 to 56.	0 15 9
Healds—15/40 28s	2 6 0
Reeds steel—32 to 56s.	0 2 1
Reeds steel—28s.	0 3 3
Elastic Healds.	17 0 0
Wire Healds.	2 8 0
Cloth Roller—18 oz. Kenion	8 4 0
Cloth Roller—18 oz. Kenion.	8 4 0
Flannel Sizing-Plain-66	3 6 0
Flannel Sizing-Twill-66	3 8 0
Flannel Sizing-Plain-72 Kenion	3 10 0
Flannel Sizing-Twill-72 Kenion	3 12 0
Flannel Endless.	3 6 0
Bandings—card-rim—scroll	0 12 0
Bandings—Tubular No. 2s.	1 8 0
Bandings—Tubular No. 3s.	1 6 0
Bandings Spindle 3 plv.	1 0 0
Rope Lambeth—1 1/2 & 1 3/4.	1 6 0
Pickers—No. 4.	60 0 0
Picking Nauds hairy	2 8 0
Picking Sticks.	5 0 0
Bobbins—Slubbings—Jap.	29 0 0
Bobbins—Rovings—Jap.	20 0 0
Bobbins—Conical-5" Jap.	5 8 0
Bobbins—Ring-5"	5 14 0
Bobbins—Ring-6" Jap	7 8 0
Bobbins—Weft-5 3/8" Jap	5 4 0
Bobbins—Weft-6"	5 14 0
Bobbins—Slub. Skwers.	11 0
Bobbins—Rovings Skwers.	9 0 0
Fillets—Emery.	0 2 9
Fillets—Cylinder-Doffer.	0 10 0

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY Oct. 26.

Messrs Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest Prices Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	15
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	9
Ceylon Planters	23
Ceylon Rubber	39
Chunes Estates	16
Cochin Rubber	31
Eila Tea	170
Estates Co. of Uva	31
Fairlawn Estate	32-8
Frocester Estates	52
Hathawe Rubber	9
Honiton Rubber	6
Horawala Rubber	34
Indo-Malaya Estates	15
Jambulande T. & Rub.	9
Jebong Rubber	14
Kalutara Company	33
Kalutara Rubber	15-8
Kelani Valley Rub.	30
Langat River	19
Lanka Rubber	45
Landsowne Rubber	125
Maha Uva Estates	50
Meall Mor Estates	21-8
Mirishena Rubber	35
Narangoda Rubber	18
Neuchatel Estates	36-8
North-Western Rub.	18
Pelmadulla T. and Rub.	23-8-
Rubber Growers'	23
Saffragam T. and Rub.	150
Talgaswella Tea	45
Torrington Tea	21
Udabage Tea	44
Udapolla Rubber	20
Ullswater Rubber	7
Vogan Tea	36
Warriapalla Estate	20

Remarks:—Rubber:—Spot Colombo—Re. 0. 44½ Cents.

GINNING OF AMERICAN COTTON

"SLEDDING" PROCESS

Bombay, Oct. 26.

The last Census Ginning Report received here yesterday shows 3,186,000 bales ginned between 1st October and 17th October. This figure for the above period when compared with past seasons shows the highest amount ginned. This highest record has created a belief of a substantially large crop in the vicinity of 14-1/2 million bales. In this connection, we beg to throw light on the new method of harvesting cotton in the United States of America.

A new method of harvesting cotton known as "Sledding" which may revolutionise cotton practices in the semi-arid cotton belt has come into existence in Texas and Oklahoma. The new method has caused discussion in cotton quarters and sprang into general use almost overnight when cotton prices dropped to 7c. Studies made of "Sledding" costs show the following results:—

"Sledding" on bale of cotton costs about dollars 5 on the average, compared with dollars 15 a bale for "snapping" a method of pulling the whole balls from the cotton plants by hand and dollars 22 a bale for hand-picking of the seed cotton. It was found that a farmer can usually "snap" enough cotton to make 50 per cent. more lint cotton than he can pick, but with a team he can "sled" about seven times as much cotton as he can snap by hand. From 60 to 70 hours are required to hand-pick to make one bale of lint. 45 hours to snap the same quantity and 8 hours to "sled" a bale. In many cases under favourable conditions a man and a helper can "sled" two bales easily and sometimes 3 bales in 10 hours.

In the year 1917 there were 20,351 active cotton gins in the United States which per one factory turned out 553 bales. But considerable improvement helped 15,732 gins to gin the largest American crop showing an average of 1129 bales per factory. This shows how fast gins must be running.

This season the American cotton crop being late, was more subject to rain and frost damage. Under such a condition it is idle to expect cotton grower to leave his cotton open in fields.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

Castorseeds Delivery, May Opening Rs. 48/15, Highest Rs. 49/0/3, Lowest Rs. 48/14, Closing Rs. 48/15/9.

Cottonseeds Delivery, January, Opening Rs. 4/8/4 1/2, Lowest Rs. 4/8/3, Closing Rs. 4/8/4 1/2.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February, Opening Rs. 54/10, Highest Rs. 54/12/6, Closing 54/9.

UNIQUE SUCCESS

No operation : No injection
Treatment harmless : Medicine Sweet
Doctor Veteran : Method Scientific
Cure radical : Testimonials inspiring

In case of utter despair CONSULT SHARP

D.S.D. Dr. TANDON, Scientific Homoeopath,
Chowpaty Sea Face, BOMBAY.
OFFICE HOURS: 7 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

On Sale Everywhere

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, JON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

Quotations are:—

Wheat	3,983	Cwts.
Linseed	3,624	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	663	,,
Gingellyseeds	1,193	,,
Poppyseeds	30	,,
Groundnuts	7,830	,,
Castorseed	5,140	,,
Rice	4,030	,,
Myrabollams	1,919	,,
Cottonseed	2,950	,,
Gram	3,628	,,
Jowar	15,425	,,
Maize	925	,,
Barley	30	,,
Bajree	3,206	,,
Coal	759	Tons.

OILS & CAKES.

(THE TATA OIL MILLS CO. LD.)
Bombay, Oct. 26.

EX GODOWN BOMBAY.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 641.10.0 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 530/- per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 147/- per ton.

Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 65/- per ton.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

Ready prices have dropped about 1 anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing price levels. Our forward market has ruled steady to-day and forward prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price levels.

The following are the closing quotation ruling the bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—

Ready Rs. 14 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 8/12 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Sept. Rs. 8/10 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 8/7 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Jan-March Rs. 8/8 per cwt. F.B.H.

Tone:—Steady.

NEW INDIA-
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. — Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. J. DUFF.

NOISE NUISANCE IN CITY

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER ORDERED TO PAY RS. 600 COSTS

JUDGMENT IN POLICE COURT CASE

Mr. H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered a lengthy judgment on Friday in which Mr. M. K. Alpaiwala, Solicitor, charged the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay with causing nuisance of noise near the Municipal Market at Grant Road.

COMMISSIONER TO PAY RS. 600.

His worship ordered the Commissioner to take immediate measures to abate the nuisance by prohibiting the holding of the market in the open space where the sqatters were allowed to sit and vend their wares. The Commissioner was further ordered to make arrangements to carry out the said order within a month. The Commissioner was also asked to pay Rs. 600 as costs to the complainant.

The complainant was a Solicitor occupying the second floor of two houses situated opposite the Grant Road Station. These two houses adjoin each other and there is an intercommunication between the respective floors of the houses. The other floors of the houses are occupied by respectable tenants. There is a large open space in front of the buildings which is used as a playground and a 30 feet open space is left between the Gilder Tank Municipal Market and the complainant's houses.

The market building was completed in April 1927 and the stalls on the ground and first floors were occupied for purposes of selling vegetables and fruits. Within three or four months the stall-holders left the market and the ground and the first floors remained unoccupied. Eventually the Municipality leased out the open space in the market adjoining the complainant's houses to a Mahomedan gentleman at Rs. 200 per quarter. He was given permission to collect squatters' fees charging each squatter one anna per load, basket or bundle.

The complainant alleged that as long as the market stalls in the building were occupied he had nothing to complain of but the noise made by reason of the market being held in the open space was a great nuisance to himself, his family and the other occupants of the two houses.

CONTENTION OF DEFENCE

On behalf of th eMunicipal Commissioner it was contended that there was no nuisance at all. The noise was not so great but such as was usual and incidental to the holding of the market and that even if it was held that the noise was a nuisance, the Municipality being under a statutory duty to open the market, a complaint could not lie.

The question for determination, his Worship observed, were firstly whether it was a nuisance in fact, and secondly, if so, whether a complaint could lie under the Act against the Municipal Commissioner.

After discussing the evidence given for the prosecution not only by the tenants of the two buildings, but by several other respectable witnesses who had visited the place and also the evidence given for the defence consisting mostly of Municipal officers, his Worship said that he preferred to accept the prosecution evidence. All the prosecution witnesses were respectable persons. The complainant himself was a Solicitor practicing for 38 years and a senior partner of a well-known and a respectable firm.

NOISE, A NUISANCE.

He held from the facts established by the evidence of the persons who were actually living there and who were in the best position to speak of the nuisance that it had been proved beyond any doubt that the noise was a nuisance The noise described by the witnesses consisted of shouting and yelling and the use of abusive language. It was so great as to make conversation impossible. Tenants had to shout to servants. The noise was nerve-racking and nerve-shattering, causing headache and nervous prostration. It would certainly be an offence to the sense of hearing and injurious to health.

As regards the next point for determination as to whether an action was maintainable, his Worship discussed all the points urged by both sides and came to the conclusion that the duty cast on the Municipal Commissioner for opening, erecting or constructing new market was not mandatory nor imperative but discretionary. He could not therefore plead protection under the statute if any nuisance was caused thereby.

In the present case the mere erection of the new market was not a nuisance. The site selected was "convenient and fit." But it was the use of it that created the nuisance. Even the complainant admitted that if the market was held inside the building he would have no cause of complaint.

THE JUDGMENT.

For all these reasons his Worship was of opinion that there was a nuisance and that the claim of the complainant should be allowed with costs. His Worship in conclusion observed: "I accordingly order the Municipal Commissioner to take immediate measures to abate the nuisance by prohibiting the holding of the market in the open space where the squatters are now allowed to sit and vend their wares. The Commissioner to make arrangements to carry out the said order within a month. The Commissioner to pay Rs. 600 as costs."

Mr. N. N. Saher, Barrister-at-Law appeared for the complainant while Mr. Blair of Messrs. Crawford Bailey & Co., Solicitors, appeared for the Municipal Commissioner.

KING AMANULLAH'S REFORMS

TRUTH ABOUT AFGHANISTAN

Maulana Shaukat Ali writes as follows in "Roznama-e-Khilafat" of the 26th October:—Yesterday I had an interview with my dear brother 'Ali Qadr Muhammad Abdur Rahman Khan who is going to Paris in connection with his responsible duty at the Afghan Embassy there. He was the Afghan Consul in Bombay for about eight or ten months and is a spirited and devout Mussalman. I was glad to hear from him that the "Roznama-e-Khilafat" is regularly read by the Afghans. In connection with the feminine dress he narrated an incident which is sure to interest all Mussalmans. One day a prostitute went out for a walk in European dress. Upon this the Afghan Police warned her to cover her body as enjoined by Islam. She repeated the offence for the second time, and was severely warned by the police, who have now notified to the effect that if any woman would wear a dress in which observances about the "satr" were not fully carried out, she would be liable to undergo imprisonment A'ala Hazrat King Amanullah has proclaimed throughout his Dominions that all the reforms will be carried out strictly in accordance with the teachings of Islam. Brother Abdur Rahman has informed me that the brother of Pir Sahib of Shor Bazar and some of his relatives have been kept under custody, for several complaints had been received against them. But this family is loyal to the Crown. It is hoped that the King will show mercy and pass orders for their release. This news is absolutely wrong that Sardar Inayatullah Khan was either insulted or badly treated. He is, as usual, holding his high office. He is a true well-wisher of his country and cannot even dream of doing anything either against his brother or his country. Every body in India knows Sardar-e-'Ali Sardar Ali Ahmad Khan. It was he who had, at Rawalpindi, in the year 1919, compelled the Indian Government to conclude a peace with Afghanistan according to the wishes of the latter. He is the nephew of King Amanullah's mother and His Majesty's elder sister has been married to him. He will shortly be appointed Governor of a province. At the time of King Amanullah Khan's visit to India I had met him several times in Bombay. I know that Islam and Afghanistan cannot get a more devoted servant than he. I was glad to hear from Brother Abdur Rahman Khan that a department has been established in Afghanistan, as part of the Foreign Office, which will supply correct news to the world about Afghanistan. I was glad to hear that the Bombay Consul, Muhammad Usman Khan, has been promoted to the Consul-Generalship at Delhi. He is a very intelligent Muzalman, and I congratulate him on his new appointment on behalf of the Bombay Mussalmans. Mr. Usman Khan will, in a week or so, hand over the charge to 'Ali Qadr Ahmad Jan. The Mussalmans have full confidence in King Amanullah Khan and they fully trust that he will not do anything which may prove injurious to the interests of Islam or the Afghan Government. We are all well-wishers of Afghanistan and after freeing ourselves, shall develop friendly relations with our neighbour.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA'S EVIDENCE

To The Editor of The "Chronicle"

Sir,—In the report of my evidence before the Age of Consent Committee published in your paper it has been stated that I was there on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. As a matter of fact I made it quite distinct to the Committee that I was not representing the Corporation, who, by the way, did not wish to tender any oral evidence, but that the statement of the Corporation was also in a way my statement because I had taken active part in formulating that statement and that my views very largely coincided with those of the Corporation expressed in their statement and that I was appearing only in my personal capacity. I request, therefore, that you will be pleased to publish this contradiction in your to-morrow's issue.—Yours etc.

JAMNADAS M. MEHTA.

IMPERIAL BANK ACCOUNTS

MISSING CLERK TRACED AND ARRESTED

ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS

Soonder Rao Govind Ranjit, a Ledger Clerk of the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, who was wanted by the Bombay City Police in connection with alleged falsification of accounts and cheating to the extent of Rs. 15 lakhs and who was absconding for the last six years, has been arrested in Kandwara State on the M. S. M. Railway and will be brought down to Bombay in the course of the next few days. The Bombay C. I. D. were informed a few days ago that a man bearing description of Soonder Rao Ranjit was seen in the Kurundwad State. Accordingly, Inspectors Baker and Achrekar of C. I. D. went went to the Kurundwad State with some clerks of the Imperial Bank to identify him. As the Bank's representatives identified him as the wanted man, Soonder Rao Ranjit, was handed over to the State Police and the identification party returned to Bombay on Friday. An extradition warrant will shortly bring Soonder Rao Ranjit to Bombay to stand a trial.

POLICEMAN CONVICTED FOR INSULTING A SOLICITOR

Mr. M. S. Pandit, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, fined Chankhan Abdulla Khan, P. C. No. 2668 of Bombay City Police, Rs. 25 or in default three weeks' rigorous imprisonment for insulting Mr. Jyeshthmal Morarji Kamdar, a Solicitor, on the 15th March last.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. H. B. Spencer, Police Prosecutor.

PARSI J. P. ACQUITTED

Jehangir Cursetji Vachha, a Justice of the Peace and Head Shroff of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, who was charged with insult and abetment of assault at the instance of Eruchshaw S. Shroff, was acquqitted by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Friday. The Bank watchman who was a co-accused was also found "not guilty" and acquitted.

When the case was called for hearing the accused Vachha submitted a written statement pleading "not guilty" to the charge.

His Worship after hearing the prosecuting counsel observed that complainant's evidence was uncorroborated except for the evidence of one Dattoo who struck His Worship as a false witness. He therefore ordered both the accused to be acquitted and discharged.

TREASURY BILL SALES

The Treasury Bills sales up to Thursday (25th instant) are as under:—

Total amounts tendered were Rs. 43,25,000 three months' and Rs. 9,73,000 of six months' bills. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98-15-0 and above aggregating Rs. 41,50,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 97-8-0 and above aggregating Rs. 9,50,000 were accepted. All lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 51,00,000. Average rates of accepted tenders are Rs. 98-15-7 and Rs. 97-8-0 for three months' and six months' bills respectively. Tenders for Rs. 1,50,00,000 for three and six months' bills will be received on Tuesday, the 30th October, 1928. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 2nd November, 1928. Other conditions as last week.

MR. HASSAN IMAM DIVORCED FROM POLITICS

KEEPS "MUM" ON NEHRU REPORT

Among the prominent men who arrived by the English mail steamer, S. S. "Razmak", on Friday morning were Sir P. Chetwode, Chief of the General Staff, India, Mr. Hassan Imam of Patna, Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. Dewan Chamanlal.

Mr. Hassan Imam told the "Chronicle" representative that for some years past he had practically retired from Politics. He was not prepared to say anything on the Nehru Report.

MECHANISATION.

Interviewed on board the ship, Sir P. Chetwode said they were just beginning the mechanisation of armies in England and in India. They had not, however, gone further than mechanisation of transport. In all their experiments in England they had been searching for right sort of machines.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The S.S. "Razmak" with the English mails of October 11 due at 6 a.m.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the Homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Third quarterly ordinary general meeting of Indian Merchants' Chamber 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, Oct. 28.

Uran Agiari anniversary celebrations. Special steamer leaves the Ferry Wharf at 12 noon.

MONDAY, Oct. 29.

B.E. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

ALL-INDIA BRAHMIN CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the Gurjra Choryashi Brahmins will be held under the presidentship of His Holiness Shri Rajarajeshram Maharaj on the 28th instant at 5 p.m. in the Gandesh Wadi, Dadishet Agyari Lane, to consider the question of sending the representatives to the All-India Brahmins' Conference to be held at Benares.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Thursday to 6 a.m. of Friday:—

Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death 1.

Total mortality (exclusive of the stillborn) 76. The total mortality this day last year was 88.

DARGAH CASE AND MUSLIMS' MEETING.

A public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay will be held behind the Taher Manzil in the open space at Stable Street with a view to express the profound gratitude of the Muslim community to those gentlemen whose services were instrumental in bringing about the successful termination of the "Dargah Case" known as Syed Pir Jalal Shah's Dargah, situate in the Taher Manzil, Duncan Ro at "Two Tanks," to-day (Saturday) at about 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

INDEPENDENCE FOR INDIA LEAGUE.

A meeting of all those interested in Complete National Independence as the Immediate Objective for India will be held at he Jinnah People's Hall, to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. The meeting will consider the Provisional Programme framed by the sub-committee appointed at a previous meeting, as also the Draft Constitution. The meeting will elect the office-bearers, and the Committee. All those interested are cordially invited to attend.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Viswananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on "Bhagawad Gita" at Shyamji Ladha building, Matunga (G.I.P.) to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

The Swami will conduct a class in English on Bhagawat at the Ashram, Khar, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

C. K. P. STANIK SABHA.

The annual general meeting of the Sabha will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in Shree Ganapati's Temple, Kalyan, wherein the Triennial election will take place.

PURSHOTTAM HINDU C. SHIELD COMPETITION.

Those clubs who have entered this competition are reminded to send their representative for the meeting at the Hindu Gymkhana to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

YOGA DISCOURSE.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Shri Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public class on "Bhakti Yoga" in English at Messrs. Batliboi's Institute, Yusuf Bldg., Church Gate Street, to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m.

ELOCUTIONARY COMPETITION.

The Elocutionary Competitive Gathering Part IV (Hat Speeches), under the auspices of the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhat Jiwanji Lane, when Mr. Ramrao Balkrishna V. N. Kinikar will preside. Messrs. K. S. Trilokekar and A. B. Kolhatkar will act as judges.

SOCIETY OF N. SRA. DA PIEDADE, DABUL.

The feast of the Society's August Patroness was celebrated on Sunday (21st inst.) in the Church of St. Francis Xavier Dabul by a Solemn High Mass with sermon by Rev. H. Marquis Exposition, Procession and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. After the religious services the annual general meeting of the members, subscribers and well-wishers was held in the Hall of I. L. Indiano, Right Rev. Mgr. Sebastian Oliveira Xavier presiding. The poors of the Society were treated to a dinner by Mssrs. J. Dias & Bros., Tailors.

Under the Clock

[BY "FLIPPLEX"]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1928.

The Simon Show and its "Central" adjunct left Poona yesterday "by two separate special trains." The Simon Seven are sure, according to the Lahore correspondent of an Anglo-Indian journal, to receive a glorious welcome from Punjab Muslims. Why? He explains this singular phenomenon at length.

• • •

He has ascertained from "authoritative Muslim quarters" that it is a "foregone conclusion" that Muslims of the Punjab will cordially co-operate with the Simon Commission. But he defines what is meant precisely by the term "Muslims of the Punjab." He means by them "the politically minded class who are literate in English."

• • •

Isn't this a beautiful definition? It puts out of the pale of literacy Dr. Muhamad Alam and Dr. Kitchlew and the Editor of the "Zemindar". They are for the boycott. And nobody daresay that they are not politically minded. But "politically minded class who are literate in English" are Muslims of the Punjab and as these three gentlemen cannot be considered non-Muslims, I can only conclude that they are ignorant, illiterate fellows.

• • •

In the Punjab further happiness is in store for the Commission. Not only will the Simon Seven enjoy the co-operation of the "Muslims of the Punjab", they will find that these worshippers of theirs have strong backing from another source.

• • •

That source is the Rural Party. The correspondent says, "the alliance between the Muslims and what is known as the Rural Party in the Punjab was evidenced by the election by Muslim legislators of Chaudhari Chotu Ram to the Indian Wing of the Commission."

• • •

This is very interesting. It is reliable news because the correspondent vouches for it on the authority of "an eminent Mahomedan who knows what is transpiring behind the scenes."

• • •

But what does this indicate? Is this not a case in illustration of the point that under a common electorate a particular community need not fear that injustice will be done to what it regards as its interests? The loyal co-operationist joint electorate of the Punjab Legislature could elect a Hindu to the Indian Wing of the Commission on the strength of Muslim votes.

• • •

"If you whine in chorus and plaintively enough you will get what you want."

Advice from a correspondent to people with grievances. The whining has been continuous in Poona this week, but it is doubtful whether the whiners will get all that they want.

• • •

Discussion is raging furiously in the British Press on what husbands expect or should expect of wives, and what wives do expect of husbands.

• • •

"I suppose", says a writer in the "Daily Chronicle", "what one wants in a wife is a person who will run one's house pleasantly."

• • •

Mrs. Dora Russell, the wife of Mr. Bertrand Russell, recently addressed a gathering of women on the question "Should the home be abolished?" The abolition-walis won by 90 to 50.

I give it up.

• • •

"What do you take for a headache?"

"Liquor, the night before."

ENSUING MUNICIPAL ELECTION

MR. CHAGLA'S CANDIDATURE

Mr. M. C. Chagla is a candidate for election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation at the forthcoming General Election from the D Ward.

RAS MANDAL

FIRST UTSAV

The Secretary of the first Utsav will hold an exhibition of Indian paintings and sculpture in China Baug, Girgaum, to-day, for guests only. The exhibition will be open to the public on Sunday.

KOLHAPUR RACES

The following are the dates for the Autumn Meeting Races at Kolhapur:—

First day: Wednesday, October 31; Second day: Friday, November 2; Third day: Monday, November 5; and Fourth day: Wednesday, November 7.

Latest Cotton Quotations

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay).

JANUARY. NEW YORK.

	Oct. 26.
Previous Closing Rate	19.30
To-day's Opening Rate	19.22
Difference	—.08
To-day's Closing Rate	19.07
Difference	—.23
Broach Expectation	Rs. 351 0 0

LIVERPOOL.

	Oct. 26.
Previous Closing Rate	19.19
To-day's Opening Rate	10.05
Difference	—.14
To-day's Closing Rate	10.02
Difference	—.17

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.)

	London, Oct 26.
Silver Ready	26 13 0
Higher	0 1 0
Silver Forward	26 15 0
Higher	0 1 0

Tone of market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Oct 26.
1st Settlement	60 7 0
2nd Settlement	60 10 0

A FATAL EXPLOSION

FACTORY MAN KILLED

MYSTERY OF AN "EMPTY" BARRELS

Mystery surrounds the explosion which took place on Thursday afternoon and took for its victim Akbar Shahbuddin, a workman, on whose body an inquest was held on Friday morning.

The deceased was employed in a factory belonging to Khoja Hasanbhoy Jetha who used to buy empty barrels from Railways, Government stores and the Port Trust, and after cleaning them sell to his customers. On Thursday afternoon the deceased was opening the plug of a barrel by heating it when all of a sudden it exploded throwing the deceased at a distance of twenty feet. He dashed against a wall so violently that he died on the spot.

The police being informed went to the scene and took possession of the barrel in which some sticky substance was found. The Coroner sent the substance found in the barrel to the Chemical Analyser to Government for report and adjourned further enquiry.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL WORKMEN'S UNION.

A general meeting of the Municipal Workers of Bombay was held under the auspices of the above Union, on Thursday at Fonas Road, Mr. N. R. Babu presiding. Messrs. Nimbkar and Pangarker addressed the meeting. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—(1) This meeting of the Municipal Workers of Bombay repeats its demand of the right of representing the Municipal Workers on the Corporation as without one such considerable misunderstanding arises which is left without being redressed. (2) This meeting of the Municipal Workers of Bombay earnestly requests the Municipal Commissioner to order the payment in all Departments for the month of October 1928, before the Devali Festival, which falls on 11th of November, 1928. (3) This meeting of the Municipal Workers of Bombay earnestly requests the Municipal Commissioner to increase the wages of the Bigaries, Mukadams and Chowkidars of the Road Department as the same has been stopped since very long. (4) This meeting of the Municipal Workers of Bombay repeats its demand of the wages of the men of Drainage Department who were on strike, for strike days and requests the Municipal Commissioner to order the same at an early date.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1928.

COMMUNALISM IN EXCELSIS.

Thursday's proceedings of the Simon Conference were a fit object lesson on the evils of communalism. They showed the inevitable results of pampering communities. Government had prepared the ground even before the Simon Commission was appointed by extending the principle of communal representation to unconscionable lengths. The sponsors of the Commission next put a mighty premium on communalism by representing that the various grievances of various communities were so serious that they could not be justly considered by any Indian Commissioner. The persistent justification of the Commission on this ground tended, as it was designed to tend, to decoy some rank communalists to the side of the Commission. The nation's boycott of the Commission gave an opportunity to these communalists to smuggle themselves into the Committees of the Legislatures with the willing assistance of Government who wanted nothing better. It is no wonder then that communalists are striving to exploit the ignorance of the Commission and the partisan attitude of most of its assistants.

The packed Non-Brahmin Party—most Non-Brahmins have boycotted the Commission—and the mushroom Maratha League vied with one another in asking for special favours. The former asked for something special because, according to its own contention, the large Non-Brahmin majority was impotent against a small Brahmin minority. The Maratha League, having needlessly carried itself into a minority, claimed safeguards as a minority. Thus we have the spectacle of a majority and a manufactured minority both claiming special favours, whereas with unity and organisation and half the zeal they display in ingratiating themselves with Government and the Commission, they could win much more than Government favours have given them. We certainly give them credit for demanding Dominion Status at once and accepting universal franchise even as a goal. But their claim for communal electorates and reservation of seats we can only dismiss with pity more than disgust. For it is, indeed, a pity to find that those who are out to secure Dominion Status and universal franchise and who are themselves in a decisive majority should be beseeching for petty concessions.

A demand for communal electorates by Non-Brahmins in general would be inexplicable. But the same demand from the so-called Non-Brahmin Party is not. The members of that Party know full well that the Non-Brahmins do not need separate electorates. Even under the existing franchise they have displaced many a Brahmin candidate for the Council. In the Local Board elections they have simply swamped the Brahmins. With a wider franchise the Non-Brahmins must be masters of the situation. Why then does the Party ask for communal electorates? For the simple reason that in general electorates Non-Nationalist Non-Brahmins like those now forming the Party will be displaced by Nationalist Non-Brahmins. Among communal electorates communalists naturally score by intensifying Brahminphobia. It may be noted in this connection that when Sir John Simon asked Mr. Nawale the question, "Do I understand that the basis of the Non-Brahmin Party is that it is opposed to the Brahmins?", Mr. Nawale said: "Yes". But the anti-Brahmin slogan would not pay in the general electorates and that is precisely why the anti-Brahmin Non-Brahmin Party will fighting against the bulk of the Non-Brahmins for communal electorates. And what is true of this party is also true of all those Councillors who have thriven on communalism. They only fight for their vested interests in opposing the Nehru Report in which they see a menace to those interests.

WHEN WILL INDIAN MUSLIMS AWAKEN?

The El Azhar of Cairo is the most famous seat of learning in the Muslim world. But for some years past its conductors have departed from the spirit of Islam which enjoins upon Muslims to move with the times and in accordance with the dictates of Reason. El Azhar, like many other Muslim institutions, has enthroned priesthood on the seat of power which, the Arabian Prophet taught, Reason alone should occupy. Fortunately, the Muslim world is now awakening from its slumber of ages and there could be no more striking proof of the genuineness of this awakening than the proposals for the reform of that great stronghold of Muslim orthodoxy, the El Azhar. A meeting of dignitaries convened by the Grand Sheikh of that University has, according to Reuter's cable, unanimously approved the reform scheme submitted by Sheikh Mustafa and this scheme aims to transform El Azhar from a medieval Islamic religious school into a modern University. The new proposals provide for the thorough grounding of the future graduates in modern science as well as religion with a view to their appointment as lecturers on Koranic Law and preachers in Egypt and other Islamic countries. The entrants, it is further provided, must know half of the Koran by-heart. We trust the last-named condition provides that the knowledge does not refer merely to the language but also to the meaning and understanding of the words. The modernisation is to be complete. There will be four courses—primary, secondary, higher and technical—and it is intended to organise a research institute. The reform of El Azhar has been the dream of progressive Egyptians for several decades. But orthodoxy and conservatism were the great obstacles. The hammer blows that Mustafa Kemal and King Amanullah have given to orthodoxy in their own countries have had their repercussions in other Muslim countries not excluding Egypt. When will Indian Muslims awaken and, instead of remaining content, like Maulana Shaukat Ali and the champions of separate electorates and special concessions in every sphere of national life, with raising the cry of Islam in danger, realise the true import of Islam, determine to stand on their own feet and, above all, move with the times?

THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

In this unhappy years of storms, cyclones and floods on an unprecedented scale, the work of the scientists whose duty it is to give timely warning of weather disturbances should naturally receive greater attention from the general public than it usually does. The readable and illustrated form in which the Meteorological Department of the Government of India have brought out their report for 1927-28 should go a great deal in keeping up such interest. The "weather-doctors" have evidently been extending their field of work with great benefit to sea bourne trade as storm warnings could be given during the year under report in considerably larger measure but the principal direction in which the activity of the Department extended itself was in making provision for supplying adequate meteorological information to the proposed Imperial Airships on their flights between Basra and Karachi. With the beginning of civil aviation in India such information will be in constant demand and the public is entitled to expect that Indians should be given adequate facilities for being trained to do this work The report does not state how far Indianisation has proceeded in the Department but there is no reason why it should not be wholly Indianised very soon. The meagre number of Indians who have secured entrance into it have distinguished themselves, one of them Dr. Banerji being selected for the study of aeronautical meteorology abroad.

WISE EXHORTATION.

One of the happiest indications of a successful inauguration of truly democratic rule in China is the cautious and statesmanlike policy adopted by the Nanking Government in seeking every means possible to stabilise the new system of administration. This policy is illustrated in the wise exhortation of the President of the Chinese Republic, Chiang Kai-shek, to the body of Ministers appointed to the recently formed Yuans or departments of State. He advised them to memorise the words "Integrity", "Caution", "Industry", "Discipline" and "Vigilance". Those at the helm of affairs in China have already reaped the first fruit of their disciplined and vigilant policy. China has successfully negotiated a commercial treaty with Japan and the latter has agreed to the military evacuation of Shantung. The new era of representative Government has begun auspiciously in China.

CANKER OF UNTOUCHABILITY

URGENCY OF IMMEDIATE ABOLITION.

(BY HIRALAL M. DESAI.)

The Bombay Municipal Corporation deserves to be congratulated on summarily throwing out a retrograde measure of a few orthodoxical Hindu bigots of that body who in a frenzied fit of irrational idolatory are obviously out to perpetuate the evil of "Untouchability" and masquerade a hypocritical agitation for reasons so well-known to the public.

When the entire intelligent class of the country is making strenuous efforts to efface this canker of untouchability which for generations past has been eating through the vitals of India's national life, it is really atrocious to find a few Hindus—who are by no means uneducated—attempting to give a further lease to this canker and thus put the hands of the clock of the social and political progress of the country in a retrograde direction.

I ask these learned luminaries to say before the public with their hand on their heart, if they sincerely believe in and practise what they are now preaching. I do not propose in this article to repeat the different reasons which have guided these Sanatanist stalwarts to organise such an irresponsible and mischievous agitation referred to above.

I will, however, venture to say that if at all any class of people requires to be first got rid of from the society, it is this class of people and not the untouchables. The real untouchables are these people and not the much-maligned untouchables, as in the kingdom of God there are no distinctions between human beings. Hypocrites, social and political imposters are the very bane of the society who hamper India's social and political emancipation.

GANDHI AND UNTOUCHABILITY.

Mahatma Gandhi has cried hoarse over the removal of untouchability and has incessantly from a thousand platforms appealed for the speedy removal of the same. So long as the word "Untouchable" continues to remain in the lexicon of Hindus, the tall talk of Swaraj will be nothing else than a wil-o'-the-wisp and all platitudes of universal brotherhood will remain as mere bunkum fit for pulpit oratory or literary essay.

Let me on this occasion try to refer the readers of this article to Hindu scriptures and see whether the present agitation of the bigots is justified.

ONE ORGANIC WHOLE.

Prajapati or Brahman, the Creator of the Universe, when He brought the world into existence, He divided the people into four classes. In so sub-dividing the people He compares these four classes to four different parts of the human body with duties similar to these parts. The Brahmins are compared with the head, the Kshatriyas with the hands, the Vaishyas with the stomach, and the Shudras with the feet. Now the question which arises here is whether the different parts of human body are to be treated as essential and inseparable parts of one organic whole or not? Can this one organic whole function in absence of any one of its parts? Is not, therefore, the blending of the diffferent parts an essential factor for the harmonious working of life? Then, to treat a certain class of people as untouchables who cannot even enter the sacred precincts of the other is really tantamount to cutting off of that class from others and creating an impervious wall between class and class. Prajapati never intended that such water-tight compartments were to be created between different classes.

I will quote one or two scriptural illustrations in support of the fact that such inter-communal differences among Hindus never existed in the past and are merely the creation of a few moderns who want to maintain their social, political and financial ascendancy over the other.

PARABLE OF SHANKARACHARYA AND CHANDAL.

The parable of Shankaracharya and the Chandal (an untouchable) relates

(Continued on page 12.)

IS ISLAM IN DANGER?

AN APPEAL TO MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI.

My dear Maulana Shaukat Ali,

For sometime past I am pained to note your changed angle of vision, and your very unkind expressions about Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Dr. Ansari. I have been marvelling all the time, what has suddenly altered your whole outlook on Indian politics; and why you apprehend danger, where none exists!

"IS ISLAM IN DANGER?"

At Chotakbarastan you are reported to have said, in loud tones, that "Islam Is In Danger"!

Is it true, Maulana Saheb?

(1) From whom is the danger apprehended?

(2) When is it coming?

(3) Where will it be felt?

(4) How will it manifest itself?

(5) Is it not an hallucination, Maulana Saheb?

(6) Are Hindus so bitterly hostile to Muslims? No.

(7) Are Hindus armed? No.

(8) Are Hindus definitely aggressive? No.

(9) So, why do you see "Red" everywhere, when it does not exist, Maulana Saheb?

DID NOT HINDUS STAND BY MUSLIMS, WHEN TURKEY WAS TOTTERING?

Maulana Saheb, let us refresh our old memory.

(1) When the Greeks landed their forces in Smyrna, after the European War was over, who raised the most effective protest against it, but the united voice of Muslims and Hindus of India?

(2) And when Britain was secretly helping the Greeks, did not the great Gandhiji and the other Hindu leaders array themselves against Great Britain in support of Turkey and the Khilafat?

(3) And when Kemal Pasha was fighting, did not Hindu workers cooperate with Muslim brothers in forming Khilafat Committees all over the country and in raising subscriptions for Turkey?

(4) And when Kemal Pasha was faced with heavy odds, when Lloyd George went back on his pledged word, did not Gandhiji give an ultimatum to Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy, to right the wrong; and failing which, did not Gandhiji start the Non-Co-operation movement despite formidable opposition from eminent Hindu leaders?

(5) And did not the full weight of the All-India agitation force the Cabinet in England to stay their hands in Asia Minor?

(6) And did not the Hindu leaders and Hindus, Parsis, and Sikhs in general support the demand of Indian Muslims for an equitable treaty with Turkey?

(7) Is it fair, is it just, to apprehend any danger from the Hindus, who stood by you in your darkest hour of trial, when to-day, Islam is more organised, more powerful, more invulnerable than ever before?

IS NOT ISLAM VICTORIOUS IN NEAR EAST?

Maulana Saheb, let us pause and consider:

(1) Is not Afghanistan, once semi-dependent on Britain, quite independent since 1919-29?

(2) Is not Asiatic Turkey equally independent since 1923-24?

(3) Is not Persia similarly independent since 1924?

(4) Are not the holy places of Islam also independent?

(5) Is not Islam victorious, free and independent on all the borders of India?

(6) Where is then the ground for your apprehension, that "Islam is in danger" in India to-day?

(7) What is really in danger is India's own freedom, India's new Constitution, at the hands of men who, barring yourself, and a few others, never lifted their little finger for the cause of Turkey or Khilafat during the terrible days of 1919-1924!

WHY EGYPT, PALESTINE, IRAQ AND INDIA IN BONDAGE?

Maulana Saheb, I request you to visit Egypt, Palestine and Iraq to-day also wish you to visit Afghanistan, Persia and Turkey to-day. If you are disallowed, then I wish you to address letters to Nationalist leaders in all these Islamic countries, to enquire why Egypt and Palestine, Iraq and India are kept in bondage? And you will soon receive a smarting reply saying that it is because of our internal dissensions, that Britain is able to hold India in bondage; and until she can hold India in subjugation, she will keep Egypt, Iraq and Palestine in thraldom!

Maulana Saheb, if you also consult them about your present attitude, you will also be told, that with the best of intentions, you are unconsciously playing in the hands of wily Britons!

PAUSE AND PONDER AND REVISE YOUR POLICY.

So, Maulana Saheb, I wish you to pause and ponder and revise

(Continued on page 12.)

Notes of the Day.

Fourteen Thousand Roar.

A Reuter's message from Boston says that fourteen thousand people roared frenzied approval of Governor Al Smith's spirited denial of the allegation Mr. Hoover had made against the Democrats that they wanted to impose state socialism on America. In making this charge Mr. Hoover was shrewdly attacking his opponent for vindicating a policy which is anathema to the Democrats. It is hard for outsiders to understand the precise differences which divide Republicans from Democrats in American politics, but one great division of policy is fairly discernible. The Republicans have always tried to centralise the Government, giving Washington more rigid authority over the separate States, while the Democrats believe that the Federal Government "should regulate only those matters that concern the entire nation, such as its foreign policy." They adhere to the contention, very popular amongst the farming interests in Mid-West America, that the separate States should rule their own peoples. The charge of promoting state socialism with its rigidity of centralised administration is one which Al Smith naturally hastens to deny.

Rank Prejudice.

In spite of the patient and persistent efforts of Mr. Sastri to break down the barrier of insensate racial prejudice against Indians on the part of the South African whites, the anti-Asiatic elements in that country are still showing bigoted hostility to schemes of Indian economic and social advancement. This bigotry is particularly observable in Natal. The evidence before the Durban Housing Inquiry Committee which is investigating into the question of providing better housing and sanitary conditions for Indians in and around Durban indicates that the Mayor of the town and a number of European witnesses are anxious to secure effective segregation of the community by proposing that the poorer classes of Indians should be located "in a native village about a mile and a half outside the borough boundaries." The Indians will naturally object to such a scheme. The excuse offered for insisting on this segregation is that there is not enough land available in Durban for being sold to Indians. Messrs. Rustomjee and Pather exposed before the Committee the hollowness of this excuse. Land is easily available for occupation by Indians but rank prejudice on the part of the Whites comes in the way of Indians securing such land.

Satyagrahashram.

Most of the reported alterations in the working of the Sabarmati Ashram seem to be in the right direction It is decidedly a change for the better to lift the ban on married people. It is true that in the tremendous struggle in which India is now engaged a large band of workers relieved from the narrower responsibilities of a married life is highly desirable. But it is not desirable to keep out married men altogether. The relaxation of rules about diet is also a change for the better. The cult of simple and frugal diet needs to be much popularised and for that very reason it should be free from extreme austerity. The new system of remuneration based on the principle of "no work, no maintenance" and treating all kinds of honest and useful work alike is an heroic experiment with an ideal which, we hope, will be successful. We cannot, however, appreciate the change in the name of the Ashram from "Satyagrahashram" to "Industrial Home". The present name brings out most accurately the essential principles inculcated by Mahatma Gandhi.

Vote for Mr. Shroff.

The by-election of a member to the Bombay Legislative Council from the Thana and Bombay Suburban districts comes off to-day and it is upto every nationalist voter to cast his vote in favour of the Congress candidate, Mr. Chotalal R. Shroff, and to persuade other voters to do likewise. Mr. Shroff has ten years' public service in the Local Boards and Congress Committees to his credit and he was unanimously adopted as Congress candidate by both the Thana and Bombay Suburban District Congress Committees. That he has a great reputation for public service is further proved by his unanimous election to the Chairmanship of the District School Board his year. If any further proof of his merit is needed it is furnished by the fact that Mr. Bhagvat, another popular Nationalist candidate, has cheerfully withdrawn in his favour and is now whole-heartedly supporting him. In these circumstances loyalty to the Congress and loyalty to a worthy candidate should inspire all patriotic voters to muster strong at the polling booth and ensure for Mr. Shroff a thumping victory.

DON'T REBEL BUT ORGANISE.

Mr. Jinnah's Appeal to Muslims.

ALL BRITISH PARTIES UNITED AGAINST INDIA.

Hindu-Muslim Unity---Our only Hope.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah who had been to Europe a few months back and who was detained there for a long time owing to some unavoidable circumstances, arrived in Bombay on Friday morning by the English Mail boat "Razmak". Since the publication of Nehru Committee's Report and especially since the meeting of the All-Parties Conference at Lucknow, Mr. Jinnah's return to his mother country has very eagerly awaited by all the political sections in the country. Mr. Jinnah's position in Indian politics is, indeed, very unique. Standing as he does in the rank of the greatest Indian politicians of the day, as a President of the All-India Muslim League and as a trusted friend of Hindus, Mr. Jinnah exercises a great influence over his countrymen. His leadership is indispensable to India especially at this critical juncture of her political affairs. The fact that Mr. Jinnah has not hitherto expressed any definite opinion on the Nehru Report has naturally given rise to a considerable apprehension in certain quarters. Every body knows that in the present state of political affairs, much depends upon Mr. Jinnah's public utterances in regard to the burning problems of the day.

A special representative of the "Chronicle" interviewed Mr. Jinnah immediately after the latter's landing in Bombay. Mr. Jinnah appeared to be a bit overcautious and perfectly non-committal in whatever he said about the Nehru Report. Asked to give his opinion on the report, he said.

"I have not had enough time thoroughly to digest the Nehru Committee's Report because I did not get a copy of it until I came to Aden. Besides, I have not been able to get any authoritative report of the decisions of the Lucknow Conference which, I understand, has modified certain proposals contained in the Nehru Report with regard to Hindu-Muslim question. No doubt, the signatories of the report and the various prominent men who met at Lucknow have made an effort towards Hindu-Muslim unity and one cannot help appreciating the great endeavour that they have made. Judging by the Nehru Report and newspaper reports of the Lucknow Conference it seems that they have made a serious effort to meet the Delhi Muslim proposals of March 1927. My position as a President of All-India Muslim League is one which does not permit me to anticipate the decisions of the League. The Delhi Muslim proposals as you know, were endorsed by a specific resolution by the All-India Muslim League at Calcutta in December 1927. They were also practically accepted by the Indian National Congress at Madras in December 1927. After the meeting of the All-Parties Conference, the Council of the All-India Muslim League appointed a Committee with instructions to press for the acceptance of Delhi Muslim proposals as endorsed by the Calcutta session of the Muslim League before proceeding with framing of the constitution. But, unfortunately, no agreement was arrived at although we were occupied for nearly a month from February 11 to March 11, this year. However, the Nehru Report and the decisions of the Lucknow Conference are not like the Laws of the Medes and the Persians, the last word in the matter because even the Lucknow Conference has decided that their proposals should be placed before an All-India Convention which they decided to call at an early date.

DON'T REBEL.

The Congress as usual and the League will be meeting in December next and I am hopeful that we shall yet find solution of this critical question. I would, in the meanwhile appeal to all those who do not agree with the Lucknow proposals not to rebel but to keep calm and organise themselves with a view to press their point of view. I would particularly appeal to Muslims not to be alarmed. I see no reason for consternation and stampedo. Muslims should organise themselves, stand united and should press every reasonable point for the protection of their community."

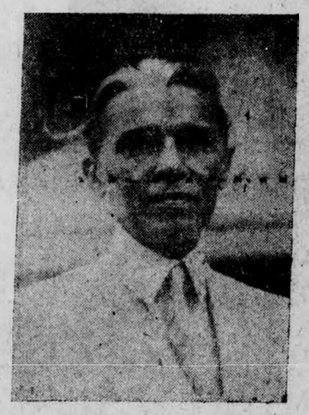
Conversation then drifted towards the political parties in England and their professions of friendship towards India. The situation in England was summarised by Mr. Jinnah as follows:

WESTMINSTER UNITED—INDIA DIVIDED.

[illegible] united,

but in India we are divided. Personally I regret we were not able to solve Hindu-Muslim problem in February last. It has made a very great difference to the future of India. British opinion as I gather is that India has got plenty of intellect. They know that we have failed to realize the realities and we are wanting very much in discipline and organisation. They feel confident that those who are at the helm of the politicalship of India are lacking in statesmanship and foresight and they will never be able to unite all parties in the country. That is the one reason why Sir John Simon is determined, of course according to the policy laid down in the higher quarters, to carry out the so-called enquiry and investigation even, as it is wired by the "Reuters", under police guard in the name of public meetings."

Proceeding Mr. Jinnah gave his considered opinion that it was the biggest fo on the part of Indians to expect any substantial help from any one party in England. So far as India is concerned, they are all one. As a matter of fact, India is excluded from the policy and programme of every party, which have been published for the purposes of the



Mr. M. A. Jinnah who returned to Bombay by S.S. "Razmak" on Thursday.

forthcoming elections. Even the annual debate with regard to Indian affairs which by the way is a mere farce and lasts only for a few hours, was avoided by common consent of All-Parties lest some back-bencher should rebel and criticise the appointment of the Simon Commission and the scheme thereof.

MR. MACDONALD'S PHRASES.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald indulges in a phrase here and a phrase there, his latest contribution being that he has discovered in this Commission a more democratic personnel, probably because there are two Labour members, and he thinks that the Commission is going to build a golden bridge for India to walk across to London. These are mere platitudes and phrases. The Labour Party is deeply committed to the policy behind the appointment of this Commission as any other party. There is only one hope for India and that is unity between Hindus and Muslims. Hindus should show a more generous and liberal mind and Muslims ought to show more trust."

Mr. Jinnah then adverted to the controversy regarding independence and Dominion Status. In this connection he observed that he had always maintained that India's policy could only be for the establishment of dominion responsible Government. That was one of the reasons why he had left the Congress and at Nagpur it was one of his objections to the decisions taken there in 1919.

Mr. Jinnah very cleverly avoided being dragged into any conversation regarding the All-India Muslim Conference which is proposed to be held at Delhi under the presidentship of H. H. the Aga Khan. He side-tracked the issue by saying that he had not acquainted himself with the recent developments of the situation.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

New Delhi—The Resident of Hyderabad (Deccan) will be reaching here on the 31st instant for a short stay.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has returned to Allahabad on October 26. [illegible]

MODERN AFGHANISTAN AT WORK

KING AMANULLAH CONFERS WITH OFFICIALS

CORRUPTION TO BE PUT DOWN WITH FIRM HAND

PESHAWAR, Oct. 26.

The latest news from Kabul states that King Amanullah held an important meeting of officials early this month at which he outlined further reforms both external and internal.

In military matters Afghanistan is to have a separate treasury for the Army and better qualified men for the lower as well as the higher ranks. Students in high schools after finishing their civil courses should undergo a year's military training in Maktabihariba as officers. They will then do their civil work and come forward in time of war as reserve officers. A school has been opened for the training of general staff officers and "Khurd Zabistan."

NO COLOURED UNIFORMS FOR SOLDIERS.

The abolition of coloured uniforms for the troops has been ordered except for two regiments. Grades of pay are fixed for foreigners similar to those for Afghans whatever the department be.

A club will be established for military officers and military people cannot become Pirs or followers of Pirs. If they do so without permission they will be punished.

In foreign affairs the King ordered the reorganisation on the European model of the Ministry which is enjoined to depute 15 students to Baku to learn the working of the oil mines. The Ministry is also to send a few thousand youths of Afghanistan to Europe for employment in factories on a mere subsistence allowance.

In internal affairs the telegraph lines connecting Afghanistan with foreign countries are to be completed as soon as possible. The King particularly suggested that as in Europe wooden poles should be used as telegraph posts wherever they could be had for onefourth of the price of iron poles. He insisted that citizens should do physical exercises.

In the Finance Ministry the King advised the appointment of a foreign adviser to organise matters connected with accounts.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

The Education Ministry has been enjoined to open industrial schools and medical schools, particularly for first aid lessons, also a school for teaching with the Turkish language as the medium so that students of this school will be admitted to the Military School in Turkey. The Ministry of Education is also to open a School of Political Rights.

The Ministry of Durbar has been ordered to abolish the warrant of precedence so that persons invited will take seats wherever they like.

POLICE TO HAVE UNIFORMS.

The Ministry of Justice has been told that the present red dress of the police should be changed for a better and more suitable uniform. Speaking on corruption in municipal affairs the King said that he would see that the number of corrupt officers was diminished as far as possible. The Afghan Persian Treaty of Friendship contracted last year had been ratified.

Publicity is given to the terms of treaties between Afghanistan and Lithuania and Switzerland.—A. P.

INDEPENDENCE OF INDIA LEAGUE

MEETING IN DELHI ON NOV. 2.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 26.

Meetings of the Independence for Indian League formed at Lucknow in August will be held in Delhi on the 2nd and 3rd November. The first meeting will be held at Lala Shankerlal's house and the second at Daryanganj. The meetings will consider the constitution of the League and its uture policy and programme.—A. P.

C. P. ALL PARTIES' CONFERENCE

DR. MOONJE ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF R. C.

NAGPUR, Oct. 26.

It has been decided to hold an All Parties' Conference of the Central Provinces and Berar to give support to the Nehru Report. Office bearers with Dr. Moonje as Chairman of the Reception Comittee have been elected. The names of Pandit Motilal Nehru, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Dr. Ansari have been proposed for the presidency and the election of the President will take place on November 10. The date of the Conference will be settled in due course. Representatives of thirty associations were present at the meeting at which it was decided to hold the con-

FINANCIAL ASSESSOR TO SIMONITES.

MR. LAYTON OF "ECONOMIST" APPOINTED

SECURING "EXPERT ADVICE."

POONA, Oct. 26.

The Simon Commission has issued the following communique:—

"In view of the importance and difficulty of the questions which are coming before the Statutory Commission relating to the Meston Settlement and other aspects of Indian public finance which require expert and impartial consideration, the Commission has invited Mr. W. T Layton to act as Financial Assessor.

Mr. Layton, who is the Editor of the "Economist" newspaper, is making arrangements to leave London in December and will be available to assist the Commission early in the new year."—A. P.

This does not effect duties of Rama Rau I.C.S., whose services were lent to the Commission by the Government of India to advise the Commission as one of its officials.—A. P.

MINISTERS AND SIMON COMMISSION

EVIDENCE NOT CONCLUDED

POONA, Oct. 26.

It is understood that the Simon Conference could not conclude the evidence of Ministers this afternoon and the conference will meet tomorrow for an hour to conclude the evidence.—A. P.

MR. LAYTON TO SAIL FOR INDIA IN DEC.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Mr. G. Layton interviewed by Reuter said that he would sail in December and join the Simon Commission at Calcutta early in January. He would be with it for remainder of tour. He said he had never been to India before and therefore he was anticipating a visit with great interest.—Reuter.

MR. S. R. DAS DEAD

LAW MEMBER OF VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

Mr. S. R. Das, Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council passed away at 10-30 this evening. The cremation will take place tomorrow morning.—A. P.

Mr. S. R. Das whose death is announced by the Associated Press was the son of Babu Durga Mohan Das, a social reformer of Bengal. After finishing his education at the University School Manchester he was called to the Bar in 1894. After coming over to India he practised for a time in Calcutta High Court and became Advocate-General of Bengal in 1922. He was appointed member of Viceroy's Executive Council since 1925.

BIG RAILWAY PROGRAMME FOR PERSIA

GERMAN MATERIALS ON THE WAY

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Teheran.—The Council of Ministers has approved of the plan and estimate submitted by the Railway Syndicate for the construction of fifty one kilometres line north from Bandargaz (now Bandarshah) and 143 kilometres south from Bandar Khormusi (now Bandar Shahpoop) and also temporary harbours at both places and bridge at Ahwaz all for 4,109,000 tomans. Rails locomotives and other necessaries are already on the way here from Germany and it is hoped that work will be started in the beginning of November.—Reuter.

BUKHAREST EXPRESS COMES TO GRIEF

FIRST CLASS COACHES WRECKED

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Bukharest.—Thirty one persons have been killed and 47 injured as a result of a collision between Simplan express from Bukharest and the express from Siniu near Slatina.

The sleeping car, two first class coaches, luggage van and the mail van of Simplon express were wrecked. The injured have been taken to the hospital at Slatina.

The killed include four foreigners, an Italian engineer, his wife and daughter and a Greek.

The accident was due to faulty working of points.—Reuter.

London.—William Beardmore Company's capital reorganisation scheme mentioned in the message of 18th October has been adopted.—Reuter.

Mines Fields. (Los Angeles.)—The monoplane Yankee Doodle piloted by Captain C. B. D. Collyer and carrying its owner Harry Tucker has arrived here from New York after a non-stop flight of 21 hours and 50 minutes claimed as a record.—Reuter.

MANY VILLAGES WASHED AWAY

FloodHavoc In Vizagapatam District

SAMALKOTE CANAL HAS BEEN CUT AND BREACHED

MADRAS, Oct. 26.

The Collector of East Godavari in a telegram to Government on the flood situation says three villages on the Vizagapatam border have been completely washed away and six villages have been partly submerged.

The Samalkote canal has ben cut and breached in many places.

The crops position is now better. There has been no serious damage in the district.

A TOWN SUBMERGED.

A telegram from the Collector of Vizagapatam says that the Sarada river bund was breached on the night of the 21st submerging the town of Anakapalle including the public offices and buildings. Telegraph communication was stopped on the 22nd and the 23rd.

There has been some loss of cattle but no loss of human life is reported. The revenue officer camping at Anakapalle estimates the damage to property at Rs. 30,000.

In the sub-treasury currency notes of the value of Rs. 2,00,750, and opium weighing 136-1/2 seers as well as stamps and clerks records have been damaged. The railway line has been breached at several places.—A. P.

12 BRIDGES WASHED AWAY OR DAMAGED

COCANADA CUT OFF

MADRAS, Oct. 25.

The situation in the flooded area on the east coast line, M. & S. M. Railway is showing improving and floods are subsiding. The greatest havoc has been done to the line north of Samalkot. Twelve bridges have been either washed away or badly damaged.

Information from District Officials continues to be meagre. A telegram despatched yesterday by the Collector of East Godavari reports heavy floods in Cocanada and Samalkot. Cocanada, he says, is completely cut off and comunication is not possible except by canal. There has been, however, no loss of life so far, though cattle seemed to have suffered a little.

It is understood that Government have sanctioned Rs. 5,000 for the immediate relief of distress in the affected area.—A. P.

SEQUEL TO BREACHES ON N. E. LINE

TRANSHIPMENT OF PASSENGERS BY MOTOR

MADRAS, Oct. 26.

The Traffic Superintendent, M. & S. M. Railway, Madras, wires that the Chief Engineer returned to Samalkot last night after surveying the damage to the whole section Samalkot-Waltair and reports that a large number of 3rd class passengers have already left Tuni and to-day and to-morrow the upper class passengers and the remaining third class passengers will be taken by motor trolly to Ankapalli and from Ankapalli by motor bus to Waltair.—A. P.

TEXTILE TROUBLE AGAIN!

AHMEDABAD WORKERS DOWN TOOLS

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 26.

The men of the Throstle departments of the Bechar Lashkar Mill and Bharat Laxmi Cotton Mill have downed tools alleging victimisation with the object of obstructing the formation of a Labour Union for the mills. The mills are trying to work with the help of new men while the strikers are picketing the compound of the mills.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD MILL STRIKE

MILL AUTHORITIES' VERSION.

AHMEDABAD Oct. 26

In connection with the strike at the Bharat Laxmi Cotton Mills, the mill authorities interviewed said that they had not victimised their workmen for joining the Labour Union but they had dismissed one head jobber and three workmen for assaulting a gateman without any provocation.

Thereupon all the workmen in the throstle department numbering about 100 downed tools. They were paid off and new men were being engaged. Some old hands had requested to be reinstated and they had been re-employed.—A. P.

MR. RANGA IYER'S ALLEGATIONS

MR. A. RANGASWAMI'S REPLY

MADRAS, Oct. 25.

Referring to Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer's statement Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar writes:—

Mr. Ranga Iyer has reduced what he wanted to weave as a big conspiracy for secret co-operation with the Simon Commission into a mere matter of President Patel asking Sir Sankaran Nair to give a job to an official who was totally unaware of it, nor was the brother of the official nor Pandit Motilal Nehru, leader of Mr. Ranga Iyer's Party whom, it was the deliberate purpose of all his interviews and speeches to malign by citing among others the as an instance. Finding therefore, that the entire basis of the "libels" he has indulged in begone exposed by his successive admissions he yet abstins from making amends because forsooth he was "reliably informed" of something between President Patel and Sir Sankaran Nair."

Concluding Mr. Iyengar says:—I need not say what value the public should attach to this reliable informa-

MALARIA RESEARCH

HYGIENIC COMMITTEE ADOPTS SUB COMMITTEE'S REPORT

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Geneva.—The League Hygiene Committee has adopted the Malaria Sub-Committee's report which proposed that each Government should institute a permanent central organisation composed of experts to undertake malaria investigation and also formulate recommendations regarding the selection of methods for combating malaria and the programme of research into the relations between the housing conditions and Malaria.—Reuter.

KHAN TACTICS EXPOSED

MR. KIDWAI'S CHALLENGE

ALLAHBAD, Oct. 26.

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai M. L. C. writes—

The U. P. Muslim League is holding its annual session at Lucknow during the Devali holidays when it will take into consideration Mr. Khan's memorandum and the Nehru Committee Scheme. The authors and supporters of the Khan memorandum tried their best to hold the session at Cawnpore, but they failed. They then made another attempt to get the session postponed to some distant date. In this too they failed. They are now managing a counter show at Cawnpore by the name of Provincial Muslim All-Parties' Conference. Mr. Kidwai challenges Dr. Khan to show what support he got in the districts he toured and says it is time the authors of Khan Memorandum realised their ridiculous position. —A. P.

"NIGGARDLY POLICY" OF GOVERNMENT

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The "Daily Chronicle" approving Sir S. Hoare's speech points out that the high hopes he entertains cannot be quickly realised unless Government abandons its niggardly policy.—Reuter.

M. C. C. IN AUSTRALIA

HAMMOND PILES UP 116

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Adelaide.—The second match of the M.C.C. tour in Australia began to-day against South Australia. The M. C. C. batted first and at the close had scored 292 for four wickets. Hammond made 116 not out, Sutcliffe 76 and Mead [illegible]—Reuter.

PRESENT AGE OF CONSENT TOO LOW

Strong Case For Substantial Increase.

SEVA SADAN'S EXPERIENCES

The Age of Consent Committee examined a number of witnesses when it reassembled in the Town Hall on Friday.

Prof. V. N. Hate representing the Daivadnya Association in reply to the Chairman stated that in his community marriages among girls did not take place before the age of 14 or 15 at present owing to difficulty met with in finding out suitable bridegrooms.

Chairman: Do you mean it is an economic necessity?

Witness: Yes.

Chairman: So you don't think there is any chance of co-habitation with girls before 13?

Witness: No.

Chairman: Can you say this of the entire community or only of the advanced classes?

Witness: I think this is generally true.

Chairman: Why do you want to fix the marriageable age at 15 or 16 and not 18?

Witness: I think this can be introduced as a first step towards a higher age of consent.

To a question put by Maulvi Mahomed Yakub, witness said infant mortality in his community was less than 20 per cent.

LAW BEHIND TIMES.

Proceeding witness said the present state of law was not apace with the enlightened public opinion which was in favour of raising the agedimit to 16 years in the case of girls other than wives and to 15 in the case of wives so as to validate their consent to sexual intercourse.

Witness further stated that the early consummation of marriage was responsible for high infantile and maternal mortality and also intellectual and physical deterioration of the people.

PATHARE PRABHUS.

Mr. M. G. Rao and Mr. M. N. Talpade representing the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj were then examined.

In answer to the Chairman, Mr. Talpade said the Pathare Prabhu community was an advanced community in the matter of marriages. Girls were given in marriage not before the age of 16.

Chairman: Since how long has this practice been in vogue?

Witness: For a pretty long time.

Chairman: Is it not a fact that in your community large dowries are demanded by bridegrooms and economic considerations have in a way conduced marriages among girls to take place at 16 or more?

Witness said it was not so. Education, he thought, was responsible for this change.

Chairman: You probably have friends among less advanced communities. Have you any reason to believe that the health of girl-mothers in your community is generally better than others in the matter of infant and maternal mortality?

Witness: Yes. It is so.

To Rao Bahadur Kanaiyalal, witness said that the advanced section of the community was in favour of widow remarriages. But up to now only one widow remarriage had taken place.

Consequent to late marriages, witness said instances of tuberculosis or consumption among girl-mothers were rare.

RAISING THE CONSENT AGE.

Proceeding, Mr. Talpade said the raising of the age of consent had had salutary effects on the morals of the Society as could be seen from the operation of the Prostitution Act as well as Sections 372 and 373 of the I. P. C.

To another question, witness said penalising early marriages would be more effective than penalising consummation of marriages and that was in accordance with public opinion.

QURAN AND THE LAW.

Mr. I. S. Haji, Bar-at-Law, gave evidence when the Age of Consent Committee reassembled after lunch.

Replying to the Chairman, witness declared he was in favour of raising the age of consent to 16. If that were fixed the marriageable age would rise automatically.

The witness thought if the marriageable age was penalised both Hindus and Muslims would raise a hue and cry on sentimental grounds. But he believed strongly there would be no opposition to the raising of the age of consent.

Chairman: I understand the Koran lays down no age at which a girl may or may not be married. But the provision is that after the girl attains puberty, the husband can join her.

Witness agreed, but suggested that when the law was enacted raising the age of consent, there would be no objection to carry out the law.

In reply to questions put by Rao Bahadur Kanaiyalal, witness stated that in cases where husbands offended against the law relating to the age of consent, investigations could be made by the police and offenders punished. He liked that a magistrate should first satisfy that there was a case before proceedings were launched. He was for such cases being tried by one official and two non-officials.

Witness thought it would not be difficult to find non-officials willing to act on such tribunals even in rural areas.

NO REASON TO JUSTIFY PRESENT AGE.

Proceeding, witness said: "I do not see any reasonable circumstance justifying retaining the present age of consent. Looking to the Census Report of 1921 females between 10 and 15 form a considerably large proposition of the whole female population. Considering the prevalence of education which is exceedingly low amongst the females and their physique, I for one can say without hesitation that a girl under 16 is not a competent person to realise all the consequences that ensue sexual intercourse and much less mentally, sufficient to give a consent to such intercourse.

Witness was not aware of any religious authority imposing either on male's or female's consummation of marriage before or at puberty.

THE PROPER COURSE.

Mr. Makanji J. Mehta, representing the Bombay Mangrol Sabha, said that it was advisable to raise the age of consent to 16 years.

Crimes of seduction or rape, witness said, were not frequent in this part of the country. He did not think the amendment of the marriage law in the year 1925 had really succeeded in preventing or reducing cases of rape outside the married state or the improper seduction of girls for immoral purposes.

It was impossible, the witness proceeded, to expect that the amendment would ever have any effect unless steps were taken to make the amendment and its effect known to the public. The proper course appeared to be to diffuse the knowledge on the subject to the public. If the Sarda Bill was passed into an Act, he thought, it would have the effect of controlling marriage below 14 and 18 years for girls and boys respectively.

Replying to the Chairman, witness said generally the marriageable age among Jain girls was 14 or 15.

Chairman: Amongst Jains are there a large number of widowers who marry young girls?

Witness: There are. But I cannot say whether the number is large or small.

Q.: Do you think in these cases at any rate there is a danger of early co-habitation?

Witness: In my experience widowers generally marry grown-up girls.

Chairman: You think there are no risks of girls attaining motherhood before the age of 15?

Witness: There are.

Can you cite some such cases?

Witness: I cannot.

To further question, witness said a girl was not competent to give intelligent consent to co-habitation before 16 inside marriage and 18 outside marriage.

Have you any reason to believe that the law as it stands at present at 13 is violated by many people?

Witness: I don't think so.

You want the age of consent to be given larger publicity than at present?

Witness: Yes.

Do you think that a large number of cases of co-habitation under 13 do take place, but are not brought to light?

Witness: I don't think a large number of cases of that kind occur.

ORTHODOXY IN MINORITY.

Witness thought the orthodox section of the Jains was in a minority and therefore there would not be much opposition to the raising of the age of consent.

PRESENT AGE TOO LOW.

Miss B. A. Engineer, Secretary of the Seva Sadan, Bombay, stated in her evidence that there was great dissatisfaction and a strong feeling among the public that the present age of consent was too low. As far back as in 1891, 12 years was considered very low and since then public opinion had developed considerably in favour of a substantial increase in that age.

There were various reasons which justified a substantial increase in the age. The social and economic questions had quite changed. There was a steady rise in the marriage age of girls, consequent to the spread of higher education among girls. The economic conditions at present necessitated the employment of women and girls in factories and other occupations. Considering all these circumstances it had become an imperative necessity to revise the law of age of consent and raise it at least to 18 against strangers and 16 against husbands.

Witness was not aware of any religious injunctions though it was common knowledge that orthodox people put forward a plea of religious sanction.

MOTHERS AT 13!

Witness stated from her experience that cases of young girls becoming mothers at the age of 12-14 were not uncommon. Early motherhood was responsible for weak progeny, high infant mortality and prevalence of diseases like anaemia and tuberculosis.

Judging by the agitation carried on by women in various parts of the country, witness thought, women in general were against the early consummation of marriage.

Witness agreed that education and social propaganda greatly contributed towards social reform, but she emphasised the need of social legislation to accelerate reform.

Chairman: Were you present at women's meetings which decided questions of age of consent and the Sarda Bill, etc.?

Witness: Yes.

Chairman: In the Seva Sadan have you come across cases of girl-mothers below the age of 13, 14 or 15?

Witness: Yes.

Witness further said she was conversant with the conditions of marriage among Hindus as well as Muslims.

Chairman: Have you any reason to believe that the present statutory age of consent of 13 is being violated and that there are cases of offences occurring of co-habitation below the age of 13?

Witness: I can't say.

Chairman: Have you seen child-mothers of 13?

Witness: I have.

Chairman: Well, that's a proof. Within the last 5 years how many child-mothers have you come across?

Witness: A few.

Witness had seen more child-mothers of 14 and 15.

Chairman: Do you know of communities in which girls are necessarily married after the age of 16? Say, for example, the Pathare Prabhu community?

Witness: I don't think girls in that community are married necessarily after 16.

MARRIAGE AMONG PARSIS

Among the Parsis, witness said, marriages generally took place after 16, though in some cases marriages did take place before that age.

Chairman: I have no doubt you have had occasions of comparing the health of Parsi girl-mothers and other girl-mothers of advanced communities with those of less advanced communities. Do they compare favourably?

Witness: I think they keep better health and their children are more healthy and robust.

Witness said Parsis, Pathare Prabhus and Christians were well in advance of other communities and hence they enjoyed better health.

To Mrs. Brijlal Nehru, witness said, children born of a mother of tender age were weak and rickety. Early marriages was not only prevalent among the poorer classes but also among well-to-do classes.

In cases of marital offences, witness said, women's social institutions would be prepared to come forward to bring such cases to light. She did not think public opinion would be against such work.

The Committee then adjourned till Saturday, 11 a.m., when Dr. Mabni B. Sukhtankar, Miss M. Katherine Davis, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale and Sir Lallubhai Samaldas will give evidence.

SINO-JAPANESE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

AGREEMENT REACHED.

JAPAN TO WITHDRAW TROOPS FROM SHANTUNG?

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Nanking.—An agreement as regards the revision of the Sino-Japanese Commercial Treaty and the Japanese claims in connection with the incidents at Nanking and elsewhere is stated to have been reached. Japan, it is reported, agrees to withdraw her troops from Shantung but demands guarantees for the future safety of her nationals.—Reuter.

MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

DEWAN MIRZA OPEN DUSSERAH SESSION

MYSORE, Oct. 26.

"I do not suppose that anywhere in India there exists a firmer tradition of tolerance and friendliness among the communities than in Mysore. Here there is plenty of distinguished patriotism in every community," observed Mirza Ismail, the Dewan, opening the Dusserah session of the Mysore Representative Assembly today.

Referring to the Bangalore disturbances, he said, that events in themselves trivial and without significance led to excitement and violence and the creation of an imaginative picture of a State disrupted rivalry and hate. The picture was strangely false to the facts.

"We have enough common ends, he said," and are one in all that matters most. Working together for such purposes will mean we must secure reconciliation.

The House was full and many distinguished visitors attended.—A. P.

EX-KAISER AND BRITISH PETTICOATS."

REFERENCE TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

Some amazing outbursts by the ex-Kaiser are contained in his letters to Prince Bilow published in Mail Week. In a letter dated August 22, 1898, he wrote:

"At last I have the English where I want the bounders. In his conversation with me yesterday Lascelles informed me that Chamberlain's treaty proposal has now been altered to a defensive alliance. In terms England most solemnly binds herself to come immediately to our aid with all her land and sea forces in case we are attacked by two Powers at once. Chamberlain asks us to do the same in case teration is a most acceptable basis and is due to the zealous work of the good Lascelles.

"Lascelles told the astonished Chamberlain that they would never get the Germans against Russia. They could not help the Germans in any way. With all their armoured fleet they could not eject a single Cossack from East Purssia. Chamberlain was thereupon quite speechless. At last an Englishman has succeeded in making it clear to the English that the apparently mighty offer of their help has de facto by no means the valuewhich they imagine for us."

REFERENCES TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

In a letter of August 9 1899, the Kaiser referred to his grandmother in distinctly disrespectful terms. "Once more he wrote to Bulow "the old English Premier has done an astonishing twist. Three weeks ago he was full of concern and inner yearning to have converse with me. Now he is exactly of the opposite inclination: that is a sign that his old orders him about. The British petticoats woman has started to scold again, for she seem to hide a wind that blows against me and my endeavours. That has to be reckoned with. It would be good to see what sort of an impression it would make on Europe if we greeted Mine. Gallia en promenade and she nodded to us. That would achieve more for European peace than ten Hague conferences and several dozen conference noodles."

(Sir Frank Lascelles who died in 1920, was British Ambassador in Berlin for twelve years from 1895.)

TREAT HER ON HER MERITS.

LLOYD MEGAN COMBINE.

Mr. Lloyd George went to Llangefni to support the prospective Liberal candidate for Anglesey who happens to be his daughter Miss Megan Lloyd George. The Liberal leader, who had a splendid reception from a party assembly and from a party assembly and from the great crowd that business as well as the political event town, made two speeches one to the of the day had drawn to the market members of the Liberal Association and the other in the open air to an audience of more than 3,000 people.

Naturally keen interest was taken in what the father had to say politically about the daughter, and what the candidate cmfwyp cwp cwy vgk vbgk fbgkq vbgkqm had to say about her political leader, to whom she, as candidate, moved a vote of thanks.

Mr. Lloyd George said he was there to speak, not for Miss Megan Lloyd George, but for the selected Liberal candidate, and if there had been another Liberal candidate in the field he would have been there had been another Liberal candidate in the field he would have been there just the same. "It is not I who make her speeches," he added. "I haven't added a comma to any of them. She would not cause she is my daughter, nor yet be against her because of that. All I ask is give he fair play, give her a chance at any rate.

"No one has had greater experience or politics than she has at 11 and 10, Downing Street, where not a little of my political work was done at breakfast. I believe in starting early. Take her on her merits. There are few women in Parliament, but few members speak to such good purpose and get such a good hearing."

Miss Megan Lloyd George, speaking in Welsh as her father had done, was also very happy and very apt in her references to her father. "When I told him I was going to propose a vote of thanks to him," she said, "he replied 'remember I have the last word.' Well," she continued, "I have the last word." "Well, she continued, "I have known the speaker for over 26 years, and I suppose I am entitled to say something about him. Here I am a dual personality. If I say too little it is the daughter speaking, if too much the candidate. Perhaps there is no man living about whom there are such varied opinions. Some say he is only a little lower than the angels and others say—well, the reverse, and that he is guilty of all the sins. But no one can accuse either of cowardice or nervousness."

Turning to Mr. Lloyd George she said: "As a candidate I thank you for coming here to speak on my behalf and as a daughter I would add 'thou knowest that my heart says.'"

NO MORE EYE-STRAIN.

ELECTRIC LIGHT THAT CANNOT HARM

One has only to stand in a busy street and note the number of bespectacled passersby to realize that something is playing havoc with the nation's sight. And of those without glasses, many need them.

Eye-strain is rampant, and the result's are serious. Industrially, impaired sight means a lowered standard of efficiency and brings fatigue and deterioration. Headaches caused by unalleviated eye-strain affect the nerves and brain. It has been stated that a large proportion of those in mental asylums have been driven there by eye-strains.

The trouble is due to artificial light—the manner in which it is presented to us for use. Our eyes were made to work in daylight, and by using them in a light of a totally different colour composition we are subjecting them to an intolerable strain. That strain is caused by the excess of red rays in artificial light.

PERIL IN THE RED RAY.

In daylight our eyes function normally and evenly; the three colour sensations in the eye are equally stimulated. But in artificial light, with its excess of red, the eye is forced to adapt itself to unnatural conditions, and it is this effort that brings eye-strain. Scientific lighting—better spacing, shielding, and diffusion—has improved artificial lighting, but cannot do away with the red-ray excess.

For over twenty-five years inventors have aimed at producing an artificial light that would approximate as nearly as possible to daylight. None succeeded until Mr. F. E. Lamplough, the British scientist who discovered the Vita glass after years of patient research, produced a light which, aptly, he has named "Restlight."

It is electric light with the excess of red rays eliminated, and he solved his problem by placing under an ordinary gas-filled electric bulb a glass bowl, or filter, blue-grey in tint.

In the glass there is a special composition which eliminates the red rays and sheds on desk, bench, or table a soft white light, resembling mild diffused sunlight. Under that the closest and most prolonged work can be done in perfect comfort and with no visual fatigue.

Restlight is the nearest possible approach to natural sunlight. Working under it, the lack of harshness and absence of glare are felt immediately, and there is no loss in strength.

As over sixty per cent. of school-children suffer from eye-strain, parents will be glad to learn that it is easy and inexpensive to have, say, a table or standard electric light fitted with the Restlight filter-bowl and reflector, and thus take the strain from the children's eyes when they are engaged on homework. Mothers could avail themselves of the light for sewing and demestic work, thus saving their own eyes.

Artificial light is a necessity, but it need no longer carry with it the penalty of eye-strain, the terrible affliction of blindness, shattered nerves, or mental breakdown.

"INDIA MUST PERISH UNLESS SHE IS FREE"

Dewan Chamanlal's Impressions Of Canada Visit

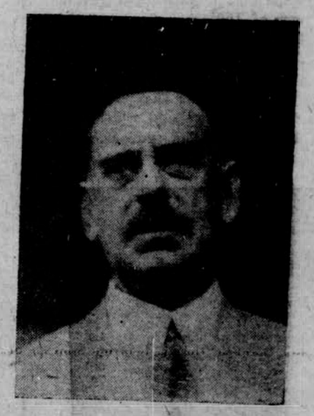
NEHRU REPORT IS A GREAT LAND-MARK IN HISTORY"

Dewan Chamanlal who had been to Canada as a member of Indian Delegation to the Empire Parliamentary Conference, returned to India on Friday by the English Mail. Interviewed by a special representative of the "Chronicle" on board the ship "Razmak" he declared that the visit of the Indian Delegation had been fruitful in so far as the Canadian Government had promised to give Dominion franchise to the Indians in Canada. The Indian Delegation had long conversations with high officials in Canada and addressed several public meetings. The Indians in Canada, Dewan Chamanlal observed in passing, were prosperous people and were very much respected by the Canadians.

Relating his impressions of Canada, he said:—

HIS IMPRESSIONS OF CANADA.

"Canada is both happy and busy because Canada is free. Twenty years ago they had a religious riot in Toronto. They talk of it as Biblical students talk of the flood. To-day they have no time for luxureis because they are busy building up a great nation. Human beings—Canadians—are treated not as raw material, as Indians are in India, but as inheritors of the great resources nature has rightly bestowed upon their country. Every village has its school, its electric lights, its telephones. The miner earns not Rs. 15 but a thousand. The schools have attached to them psychologists whose business it is to discover the likes and dislikes, the peculiarities and defects of the little scholars. The poor farmer is not thrown at the mercy of the grappling middleman until as in India, he has to sell sometimes his standing crop and go hungry all the year round. Production is organised as much as marketing by the great wheat pool. Millions are spent on education, railway development, sanitation and roads. It is their country. They are free and they are building up what will be one of the greatest nations of the world out of a population of 10 millions."



Sir P. Chetvode, Chief of the General Staff, India, who was amongst those who arrived by S.S. "Razmak."

BRITISH LABOUR PARTY.

Criticising the attitude of the Parliamentary Labour Party towards India, Dewan Chamanlal observed:—

"I feel that either India must perish or else she must be free. That freedom will not come as a gift from Great Britain whether it is a Britain ruled by Conservatives or by Labourites. Every Labour leader in Great Britain realises to-day that he has sold the pass as far as India is concerned. He has known it and knows it only too well that he is least in the mood to confess it publicly. I can merely sum up the situation by saying that the leadership of the British Labour Party is bankrupt not only of true idealism, but of common honesty as far as India is concerned."

WESTERN WORLD ROUSED.

Asked to give his opinion about the Nehru Report, he said:—

"The Nehru Report is a great land mark in our history. Not I alone but the politically conscious world from New York to Paris is paying its tribute to the statesmanship of the great leader who presented the report. I am not discussing details. Personally I can be no party to any scheme not based upon the principle of a Socialistic State, but the great value of the report lies in its achievement of a common measure of agreement between such divergent middle class groups and parties as the Liberals and Congressmen, Moderates and Extremists, Hindus and Moslems. There has been a revolt, I understand, led by some of my colleagues. I leave that revolt to be dealt with by Mr. Jinnah, who India must realise is one of the greatest Indians of the day."

A CONUNDRUM.

Dewan Chamanlal was very outspoken in his views as regards India's political goal. He said:—

"Independence? Dominion Status? Socialism alone will solve this conundrum. Meanwhile, let us go ahead. Political freedom means nothing without economic freedom which must be achieved not by way of Russia or by way of Canada, or Australia or Great Britain, not even by way of the Simon Commission but by way of the field and the factory. 4-1/4 million people die of preventible fever in India every year, which is half the population of Canada. 7 per cent. of her people are educated. The price of an Indian worker "accidentally" killed in Madras recently by one Mr. White was assessed at Rs. 250 paid as fine to the widow. India to-day is a tenth rate nation and India must perish inevitably unless India is free. India will not gain her freedom by talking about it, much less by quarrelling about it, never by grovelling for it."

TWO INDIAN M. R. C. P'S

LONDON, Oct. 26.

At the quarterly meeting of the Royal College of Physicians, only two Indians, Dr. Birbhan Bhatia of Lucknow and Dr. Mohamed Abdul Hamid of Allahabad, were admitted to the membership of the College.—Reuter's Special.

LUCKNOW, Oct. 26.

The executive committee of the British Indian Association Oudh Talukdars, at a special meeting to-day adopted a resolution favouring the presentation of a memorandum to the Simon Commission and also giving evidence before it.

NERVINUS
(WITH GOLD)

An Amazing Elixir of Life indicated in Lassitude Tropical Debility; Dyspepsia; Kidney and Liver troubles; Anaemia; Blood impurities; Impotency; Sexual or Seminal weakness, Loss of flesh, female disorders, etc. Absolutely free from animal products and those habit forming drugs and worthless excitants which ruin the system. Month's use bottle Rs. 5. Ext. Musk. Liniment for local weakness Rs. 2-8. Both together Rs. 7. Guaranteed Harmless, V.P. P. charges extra. Dr. N. Massey, Ahmedabad:—Good to Neurasthenic patient, Mr. H. Carter, Bombay:—Quite a marvel. S. A. Rao, Esq., M. A., Deputy Collector, Vellore:—Done me considerable good. S. Lane, Esq., Rangoon.—I cannot live without Nervinus. Behar Chemical Works, Shree Gauranga Bhavan, Bhagalpur and Mihijam. Tele. Add. "Chemists"—Bhagalpur or from Thomson and Taylor Ltd., and Treacher and Co., Bombay Konkar Brothers & Co., Poona City, Pandit Shah & Co., Ahmedabad, A. Roy, & Co., Baroda, and Chemists and Druggists everywhere.

Sex and Health

"If you want practical and plainly written books on sex or HEALTH read GAMBERS", has become a Slogan. More than 2,000 unsolicited testimonials from leading men have already been received in praise of the following books by Prof. Gambers—the pioneer of Sex-education in India:—

	Rs.	a.
1. The Sex Organs, 264 pages, 25 Illustrations, Bound	2	8
2 Control Over Birth. Illustrated	0	12
3. The Hidden Side of Sexual Science	0	12
4. Queries in Sex	0	12
5. Sterility—Its causes and treatment	0	10
6. How to build up manhood ..	0	8
7. Night-pollutions and Their Treatment	0	8
8. Self-pollution and how to overcome it	0	8
9. Vitamins and Health	0	8
10. Constipation and Its Treatment	0	6
11. Painless Childbirth	0	6
12. Easy Yogi Exercise to prevent Seminal Troubles	0	6
13. Easy Yoga Exercise to prevent Colds	0	6
4. Protection against Venereal diseases	0	4
15. Exercise of the Eye to cure short-sightedness	0	3

Complete Set of 15 for Rs. 8 only.
Postage extra. Detailed tables of contents sent post free. 20 per cent. discount allowed to subscribers of "SEX & HEALTH"—a monthly magazine edited by Prof. Gambers—annual subscription Rs. 2 only. Sample copy sent post free on request.

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AMRITSAR

Yogi who Thrilled The world

His marvellous Specifics Yogi Seetharam drinks all deadly poisons and sits over fire. Tested by Doctors and Mahrajas etc. His famous Specifics are boon to mankind.

(1) VAJRA KALPAM. The greatest blood producer and Health giver. per bottle Rs. 3-0-0.
(2) JIRNA KALPAM. Cures all stomach Diseases. — per bottle Rs 1-4-0.
(3) MAHA GANDAK RASAYAN. Radically cures all cases of leprosy and Syphilis etc. — price Rs. 3-0-0.

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All kinds of Sores treated free without Operation.
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LEUCODERMA

It has now been arranged to distribute about 50,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission, to:

PANDIT KRIPAPAM.
8, Nandilingan Lane, P.O. Salkhia,
DT. HOWRAH.

MR ADVANI AMONGST DECCAN MERCHANTS

DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES ASSURANCE

Mr. P. B. Advani, the new Director of Industries was invited by the Deccan Merchants' Association to an evening function to discuss informally with the merchant and manufacturer members of the Association their difficulties on Sunday the 14th instant. The discussion was interesting and instructive, about a dozen people out of nearly 50 present taking part in the discussion. Such of the members of the Association and manufacturers who could not be present had sent letters, voicing their difficulties and wishing the conversational meeting complete success.

INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL FUTURE.

Mr. Khare welcomed Mr. Advani and the guests of the evening in a nice little speech in which he emphasized the necessity of sufficient funds being spared for the Industries Department to enable it to have experts capable of giving technical advice to organized industries and cottage industries.

Mr. Godbole, Secretary of the Association, started the discussion by saying that so long as there was no responsibility given to Indians in the administration their role chiefly would be that of criticisingp. He said that for want of sympathy and identity of interests Government had not carried out even preliminary things like the economic survey of the land and encouragement to small and big industries which can hold out in the world competition, with state-help in various ways. He suggested that industrial and technical education should be entirely handed over to the Director of Industries.

MANUFACTURERS' DIFFICULTIES.

Mr. Kelaykar of the Acme Manufacturing Co., spoke next and urged that exports and advisers must be trained here.

Mr. Manilal of the same firm advised a searching round on the part of the Director throughout the Presidency, and hoped that in the matter of technical advice, those concerned might expect good help from the present Director, as he himself was an expert.

Mr. Gurjar, who represented the Kirloskar Brothers, complained that the railway freights in India were very high. They had to pay the same price for importing an article from England to Kirloskarwadi as they had to do for one from Calcutta to the same place.

Mr. Dabke of the Hindustan Film Co., supported Mr. Gurjar from his experience and he pleaded that they needed the facility of sending films by mails and not by parcel trains.

Prof. R. M. Joshi, Messrs. Sapre, Navalkar, Joglekar of the Indian Navigation and Trading Co., Ltd., and others also spoke.

MR. ADVANI'S REPLY.

Mr. Advani thanked the Association and said that to be able to perform his duties properly he needed the co-operation of industrialists. He assured them that Government were sympathetic to the cause of industrial and commercial prosperity of the country. He said that a good deal was being done by the Department to improve the lot of the hand loom weaver, dyer and calico printer. Recently 3 surveys had been completed covering the hand-weaving industry, arts and crafts and tanning industry of the Presidency and action on them was under consideration.

The Director was garlanded and the President and Mr. K. B. Joshi thanked him and the guests of the evening after which light refreshments were served, and the function came to an end. It seemed that everybody present felt that an altogether pleasant and useful evening was spent.

Some of the manufacturers like Messrs. Daudekar and Co. of Bhiwandi, Messrs. Tarkar and Co. and others took the opportunity of inviting the Director to visit their factories.

MUSLIM COMMUNITY UNITED

DR. KHAN'S OPTIMISM

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 26

Dr. Shaafat Ahmad Khan M. L. C. has returned to Allahabad after his tour in support of his memorandum. Dr. Khan visited a number of places in Rohilkand and the Western districts and addressed meetings. He met leading Muslims and explained the provisions of the Nehru Report and urged that the boycott of the Simon Commission would be futile.

Dr. Khan in a statement to the press said that the Memorandum submitted by the U. P. Muslims was enthusiastically supported and the boycott of the Commission and the Nehru Report were condemned. He was convinced that the Muslim community had never been so united as it was at the present time and all attempts to create a division in its ranks had failed.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 26-10-28, Colaba Point, 4.07 inches fort. 0.14 J. J. Hospital 0.12.

Total since 1st June to date: Colaba Point 85.63, Fort, 119.80, J. J. Hospital, 93.85 inches.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927: Colaba Point, 68.74, Fort, 84.02. J. J. Hospital, 69.24.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926: Colaba Point, 69.55. Fort, 102.91, J. J. Hospital, 84.02.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN SIND

HEAVY FALLS IN KONKAN

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK

POONA, Oct. 26.

The Arabian Sea depression has caused widespread rain in Sind, Gujarat and along West Coast with heavy falls in the South Konkan. It is now weakening off Sind and Kathiawar coast. There has also been nearly general rain in Assam, Bengal and Mysore and local rain in Rajputana, Bihar and Chota Nagpur while a few falls have occurred in Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and Southeast Madras.

Chief amounts are.—Narayanganj four inches; Mymensingh three; Cox's Bazar, and Sandheads two; Cherrapunji three quarters; Gauhati, Barisal, Dinajpur, Ranchi, Purnea and Pendra a half; Seoni, Hyderabad Sind, Jaipur, Ajmer, Deesa, Bhuj and Surat a quarter, Karachi, Jodhpur, and Rajkot a half; Dwarka three quarters; Mount Abu one; Marmagao six; Chitaldrug four, Karyar three; Bangalore two; Calicut and Salem one; Ratnagiri, Mercara and Kodaikanal a half and Mysore and Cuddalore a quarter.

Forecast.—Decrease in Sind, Gujarat, Rajputana, Bengal and South Konkan and a few falls in West United Provinces.

Earthquake Report.—Earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about two thousand and one hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at eighteen hours thirteen minutes Thursday, October 25.—A.P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, Oct. 26.

General Remarks.—The Arabian Sea depression has caused widespread rain in Sind Gujarat and along the west coast with heavy falls in the south Konkan. It is now weakening off the Sind Kathiawar Coasts. There has been nearly general rain in Mysore, and local rain in Rajputana, while a few falls have occurred in the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Madras Southeast. Skies are overcast in Rajputana, Mysore and the Konkan, moderately to heavily clouded in the rest of the Bombay Presidency, south Madras and the United Provinces, and lightly to moderately clouded in the central parts of the country. The air is more moist than usual except in the east and south of the Peninsula. Temperatures were above normal in the Punjab, the United Provinces and the central parts of the country.

Forecast.—A decrease in Sind, Gujarat, Rajputana and the south Konkan and an extension into the west United Provinces.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Jhansi	0.04"
Karachi	0.52"
Bikaner	0.08"
Ajmer	0.26"
Jodhpur	0.56"
Jaipur	0.32"
Kotah	0.11"
Mount Abu	1.02"
Bhuj	0.25"
Dwarka	0.77"
Rajkot	0.50"
Surat	0.29"
Deesa	0.30"
Ratnagirl	0.53"
Marmugao	6.11"
Karwar	3.48"
Belgaum	0.11"
Mangalore	0.08"
Calicut	1.11"
Madras	0.07"
Bangalore	2.41"
Trichinopoly	0.08"
Negapatam	0.03"

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 26-10-1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.920 inches 017 above normal.

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. previous day) 29.903 inches 013 above normal.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. +.025.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.0 degrees 2.0 below normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.9 degrees 4.0 above normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 91 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 78 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 102 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal: 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.07 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.443 inches.

Total rainfall during year 85.64 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Lightning at distance.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 25.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	79,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	10,000
Day's exports to the Continent	15,000

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR'S NEW SOCIAL ROMANCE
"SAROJINI"
AND
"GHOR PRATIGNA"
Featuring: Miss FATMA—Miss PANNA—Miss HIRA and Mr. THOMAS.
TIME:—Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 DAILY 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Krishna Cinema DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.
COMING KRISHNA'S NEW ATTRACTION *COMING* **"NILAM-MANEK"**

PRIVATE OPINIONS ON COTTON.

Messrs. Reynolds & Gibson in their weekly private Report dated 10th inst. state as under:—

"Summing up we cannot look for any return to the low values of a month ago and feel that to-day's Bases (Jan. 9.78) of price in new of all surrounding circumstances are justified and would recommend purchasing at this level, and adding to such commitments in the event of any further decline, feeling somewhat assured that, during the course of the next two months, Markets will sell on a higher level than present quotations."

Messrs. A. Norden & Co. in their weekly report dated New York Sept. 27 state as under:—

Notwithstanding, widespread bullish enthusiasm and unfavourable character of Southern crop advices, we hesitate to accept the prevailing view that a small crop is inevitable. The Government report which is to be issued on Oct. 8th however, may be expected to go far towards providing a fairly accurate indication of prospective production (13993000 Bales.) and, pending the publication of this report, we favour adherence to a trading position."

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. in their report issued to-day state as under:—

"We consider the present decline is temporary. On a crop of 14 million bales, we believe, the present prices are most reasonable in view of last six season's average price of 20.00 Cents, and once the pressure of movement subsides, higher prices will be seen. No doubt, the Ginnings are heavier owing to latest method of picking by "Sledging Machine."

The Presidential election is drawing nearer, and we believe, this will have some effect on American trade.

We favour purchases now and on any further set-back.

Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co. have issued the following weekly report dated 26th inst:—

"The market has continued dull all week the heavy movement of the crop and consequent hedge selling having been greater than the demand. Such market action is normal at this time of the year when the crop movement is at its heaviest. Our clients will remember that for some weeks, while we have expressed bullish views for the long run, we have warned them that an advance at this time of the year must be slow. We see no reason to alter the opinion then expressed and think purchases made in quiet markets will be profitable.

Another Ginners Report was issued yesterday and stated that 8,147,000 bales had been ginned up to 17th October. The corresponding figure last year was 8,119,000. The figure just published does not throw any fresh light on the ultimate size of the crop. Our Liverpool friends inform us that the crop this year is being ginned more quickly than usual and we gather that the generally accepted idea of the crop is still around 14 million bales or perhaps slightly less.

We have had a very dull and uninteresting market in Bombay. Trading and fluctuations have been small and hedge contract prices have sagged about Rs. 15 per Candy. Demand from Exporters has been very disappointing and local Mills which are well supplied have taken little or no interest. The most disturbing feature in the local position has been the weather in the Oomra districts where unseasonable rains have fallen on the crops the first picking of which was ready. It is yet too early to estimate the loss in quantity if any but we shall have to make up our minds that we are entering still another season when practically all the cotton from the Berars, Khandesh and Hyderabad will be of black leaf. This is most unfortunate for India, especially as most of the large carryover at the beginning of the season was of similar quality and consumers must be comfortably supplied with such styles.

We can foresee an early accumulation of stocks in Bombay this season for not only is the crop large but consumers will be in no hurry to lay in supplies of black leaf cotton. We accordingly advise our up-country clients to buy sparingly in the meantime and Black leaf cotton only when it is available at large discounts under contract prices. We consider the local position bearish and we look for a further decline relative with America as soon as cotton moves freely in the interior. We advise holders of old crop ready cotton to lose no opportunity of disposing of stocks. This remark applies also to staple varieties as local Mills are well supplied and are not likely to buy much in case there should be further labour trouble when the finding of the Enquiry Committee are published in a few months' time.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 25.

Silver.— Market closed quietly steady	
Spot	26-3/4
Forward	26-7/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 25.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4:411-1/2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 25.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-5/8 p.c.
,, 7 days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-3/8 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 25.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.35-3/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.09-3/4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.89
T.T. Madrid on London	Closed.
T.T. Milan on London	92.60
T.T. Berne on London	25.20
T.T. Paris on London	124.11
T.T. London on Prague	163.68

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 25.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Oct./Nov. shipment sellers £18/15/0.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Nov./Dec. shipment sellers £18/15/0
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton—
Oct./Nov. shipment Hull sellers £16/0/0.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Oct./Nov. shipment sellers £18/12/6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 25.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt.—
Nov./Dec. delivery paid 28/8-1/4.
Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, cwt—
Jan./April delivery buyers 28/7-1/2.

LONDON METALS.

	London, Oct. 25. Last price £.	To-day's price £.
Copper, English Best Selected,	70-1/8	70-1/8
Copper, Braziers	79-1/2	79-1/2
Yellow Metal,	66	66
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	20-5/8	20-5/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	13-5/8	13-5/8
Tin, Engish Ingots	220-1/4	220-1/2

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, Oct. 25.

	This week. £.
Total Bullion	166,700,000
Public Deposits	10,100,000
Other Deposits	102,200,000
Government Securities	37,300,000
Other Securities	39,400,000
Notes and Coin	53,300,000
Currency Notes Outstanding	262,200,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	47. 46 p.c

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 27.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73/8/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93/10.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93/2.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 85/2
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 97/7.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94-3.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101/10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 105/12.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104/8.
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 83/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 82/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 82/4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1951 Rs. 110/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.
Forward Rates: 1st November sett.—
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73/7/0.
1945-55 Rs. 105/11/0.
Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	310	....
Bengal Fine	305	....
Bengal F.G.	290	....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	310	....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	290	....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	345	335
Nagpur Fine	345	355
Yeotmal Fine	335	320
Arvi Fine	335	320
Amraoti Fine	330	305
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	325	290
Mulkapur Fine	315	285
Khandesh Fine	300	280
Muthia Fine	....	....
Muthia F.G.	....	245
Nanded Purna F.G.G.S.	....	290 300
Purna F.G.G.S.	....	290
Parbhani Sailu F.G.G.S.	....	295
Indore Ujjain Fine	....	290
Burwah Sanavad Fine	....	290 295
Surat Fine	....	....
Broach Fine	355	....
Broach F.G.	....	....
Westerns M.G.	335	....
Cambodia	420	....
Miraj Sangli	345	....
Coompta Good	360	....
Dhollera	....	....
Kadi Viramgam	....	....

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

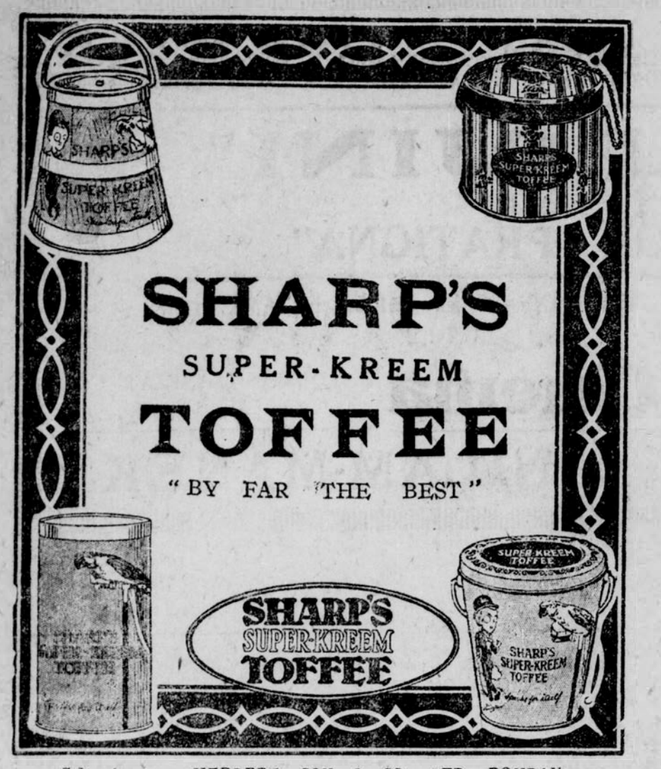
London, Oct. 25.

	£.
Chartered Bank of India A. & C.	21-7/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	141
P. & O. Banking Corporation	9-1/2
National Bank	53
Eastern Bank	7-1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	88-7/8
Conversion Loan	77-5/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent.	102-3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent.	51
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	61-1/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	71-1/4
Consols	55-5/8
War Loan 5 per cent.	103-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	94-1/8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 25.

Demand Bills 481.62



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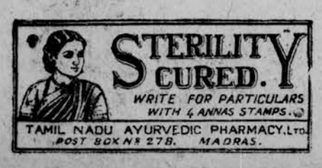

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BRINGING EAST AND WEST TOGETHER.

MR. ANDREWS SCHEME ADOPTED.

INDO-BRITISH GROUPS FORMED.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

A private meeting attended by 40 English people and 20 Indians was held under the auspices of the Society of Friends to establish Indo-British groups suggested by Mr. C. F. Andrews. Mr. Andrews expounded the scheme which included the formation of sub-groups to deal with certain aspects and also urged the formation of a hospitality committee to asist the large numbers of Indian students arriving in Britain. The scheme was adopted and groups were formed.—Reuter.

CANKER OF UNTOUCHABILITY

(Continued from Page 6.)

how a Chandal crossed the path of Shri Shankaracharya on a certain occasion. Shri Shankaracharaya at first peremptorily commanded the Chandal to be away from his path. But the Chandal started questioning as to whether there was any difference between one human soul and the other. The controversy lasted a while, and ultimately Shri Shankaracharya saw in the Chandal the very embodiment of God Shanker and heartily shook hands with him.

RAMA AND SHABRI.

The second illustration is afforded from Ramayan which illustrates how Rama, the Incarnation of Lord Vishnu, enjoyed the half-eaten fruits of Shabri (an untouchable woman).

NARSINH MEHTA.

The third illustration—a more modern one—is available from the life of the Gujarati poet, Narsinh Mehta. He belonged to a highly aristocratic class of Brahmins called Nagar, but we all know how he mixed with the Dheds and Bhangis and spent his time in reciting devotional songs of Lord Krishna.

Let me quote from Bhagvad Gita, wherein Lord Krishna has definitely said that the four divisions are based essentially on "Guna" and "Karma" and not on birth.

Let these ardent Sanatanists who assembled on the Madhav Baug platform to wax eloquent on the tenets of Hinduism devote their thought on these illustrations before arriving at some final decisions.

UNTOUCHABLES—ONE THIRD OF POPULATION:

The total strength of Hindus in India at present is about 22 crores out of which so many as 7 crores are Shudras or contemptuously styled by these stalwarts as untouchables. It is highly inconceivable that such a vast mass of people should any more be treated as 'untouchables'. A narrow-minded attitude like this towards this class of people is fraught with grave danger of the entire mass of these people being wiped off some day from Hinduism. These untouchables are human beings as much as these Sanatanists are. "They are not wicked men. They are not ugly beasts. They have no horns, no tails none of the fee-faw-fum of Tasso and Klopstock." Still, it seems inconceivable that these social mountebanks of Madhavbaug platform who on other occasions are agog with the cries of Down with Imperialism and who pose as accredited martyrs of Freedom should designedly act as Apostles of Tyrrany with their own kinsmen by keeping them at arms' length.

SINK COMMUNAL DIFFERENCES.

These are days in the political history of India when the country is held in the titanic grip of communal warfare. It is time for the educated men to sink these differences and evolve true Swaraj, but instead of that we are faced with such troubles not only between Hindus and Muslims but even among Hindus and Hindus in the shape of Brahmin v. Non-Brahmin and touchables v. untouchables controversy. The only true religion for a nation of helots like Indians is the "Religion of Independence."

IS ISLAM IN DANGER?

Continued from page 8.)

your policy. If as you say "Islam is in danger", it is not in danger in India and not from the Hindus decidedly. It may be in danger in Egypt and Palestine; and for that they are responsible who flock round H.'s Simon Commission; who are trying to wreck the Nehru Constitution; who are causing schism in a uniting nation. Dear Maulana Saheb, please pause and ponder. Think of Maulana Abdul Bari and dear old Hakimji; and how they received the help and guidance of Gandhiji during the darkest hour of Islam! Think of the whole hearted Hindu support during the days of Khilafat!

Think of the Western menace in the Near and Middle East! Think of Egypt, and Iraq and Palestine in bondage on account of India's bondage! Think of your revered old mother Bi Ama, who always pleaded for Hindu-Muslim unity! Think of your own duty to your Mother country! Dear dear Shaukat Ali, you are surrounded by scycophants and 'durbaris' to-day. You are ensnared by them unfortunately. O come out of their nets, and be with us again fighting as a true soldier of Motherland.

May God befriend you!

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(7—28.)

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It is interesting to note, in view of the remarkable vogue of RAMAH the renowned Astrologer whose Studio in Paris has become the Mecca for lovers of the occult from all over the world, the interest which all classes of society display today in occult phenomena.

This sample letter picked at random from thousands which this celebrated occultist receives from everywhere is an illustration of the remarkable powers credited to him.

New York U. S. A.

It is now several months since I received your remarkable astrological analysis of my future together with your personal advice and guide. Mere thanks are hardly adequate to express my appreciation of the wonderful benefits I have derived from it. Your forecast has been truly a revelation of accuracy and truth and your personal advice which I have followed has brought me inestimable results. Like an open book .....etc.

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FEDERAL COUNCIL OF MALAYA.

CEYLONESE REPRESENTATION.

ORIGIN OF JAFFNA TAMILS.

(From Our Correspondent).

KUALA LUMPUR (F.M.S.) Oct. 5.

The Ceylonese community in Malaya consists of two divisions, viz., the Cinhalese and the Jaffna Tamils, who are familiarly known, in the East as "Kuttays" and in West as the "Scots of the East". Since the Indian representation to the Federal Council the Jaffna Tamils are restless in Malaya, and are holding secluded Conferences to draft petitions and memorials for securing a representative of their own in the Federal Council. While admitting the claims of the Jaffna Tamils as legitimate, I do not think that, the Government will give them an independent member, because firstly, they are a minor community, and secondly, most of them belong to the clerical service only.

The Indian representation to the Federal Council itself came very late indeed, inspite of the strong claims Indians had put forward, and they fought hard to secure that privilege. But it was an eye-sore to the Jaffna Tamils to see the Hon. Mr. Veeraswamy called upon by the Government to represent Indian interests.

There is now visible a sudden awakening among the Jaffna Tamils. Brisk canvassing is going on for securing signatures to a memorial praying for a separate seat for the Ceylonese, which cannot be obtained easily as the constitution of that august body provides a very limited number of unofficials. To amend the constitution of the Federal Council simply to give a seat to a Jaffna Tamil, is impossible, and even if a nomination is made it will be for the sake of a "Ceylonese" and not a "Jaffna Tamil". When such a Ceylonese nomination to the Federal Council comes up, the choice will fall on Mr. H. B. Tallala who has done a good deal in the interests of Malaya. It is for this reason that the Jaffna Tamils did not want a seat of representation all these days.

RAILWAY WORKMEN'S UNION.

The Railway workshop employees of the F.M.S. Railway have founded a Union. The Government of Malaya are nervous on seeing the formation of a Union which, it fears, will follow, in the footsteps of such Unions in India, which have aroused mass consciousness.

Readers of the "Chronicle" are aware of the F.M.S.R. Workmen's conference which was held in August last in Kuala Lumpur. The workmen then passed a number of resolutions demanding better conditions. And now to enquire into the merits or otherwise of the resolutions a Committee has been appointed which is presided over by the Hon. the Controller of Labour, Mr. E. W. F. Gilman who has rendered meritorious services both to the Malayan Government and to the Indian community. The Hon. Mr. S. Veeraswamy who presided over the Workmen's Conference is also a Member of the Enquiry Committee, also Mr. Chu Kia Peng, a prominent Chinese. It is expected the Committee's report will be out in the course of a couple of months.

ENGLISH CARS V. AMERICAN.

A new regulation has been introduced in Malaya to tax motor cars according to their H. P. This is an indirect way to affect the large importation of American cars into Malaya, and to give preference to English makes. The American cars are generally of higher H. P. than many of the English cars imported at present.

ORIGIN OF JAFFNA TAMILS.

A research scholar writing in the Malaya Mail dated the 26th September under the non-de-plume "Enquirer" tries to solve the problem of the Origin of the Jaffna Tamils "Enquirer" wrote as follows:—

Giving evidence before the Kuala Lumpur Magistrate in a recent case, a gentleman said that the Jaffna Tamils came to Ceylon from Malabar in South India. While I admit this statement, I regret to find that the gentleman referred to had nothing to say in detail about their status in Malabar or their pre-history. Coming as I do from Malabar, I think I can freely express what I know about the origin of the people, which I think will be interesting to your readers.

I find from some ancient Malayalam literature that from Malabar a few centuries ago a section of the Theeya Community left the place and proceeded to the East. And the reason for their movement is said to have been the outcome of a quarrel which they had with some other sections, who were then domiciled in Malabar. Now that the gentleman mentioned, who is a Jaffna Tamil himself, says that his ancestors came from Malabar, I want to establish first of all that the Jaffna Tamils' place of origin is nowhere else than Malabar. In support of my statement I shall briefly state some of the customs that exist in common for both of these communities.

First of all, there are no different classes among the Theeyas of Malabar, as they always stand for good in one body on the sound principle of "united we stand, divided we fall." So are the Jaffna Tamils, among whom there is no division. There are many differences among the Nairs of Malabar, who add to their names titles such as Pillai, Panikar, Menon and Varier, but the Theeya Community add no titles to their names and the Jaffna Tamils also leave their names rather bluntly, say for instance, Kandiah, Supphiah, Ponniah and so on. In India the Theeya Community alone leave their names without such titles as above and this makes it obvious that the Jaffna Tamils belonged to the Theeya Community of Malabar.

Secondly a Christian from the Theeya Community can freely marry a Hindu of the same community and the marriage is valid in every sense. There is no need for conversion of either to one particular religion. One sees this kind of marriage in Ceylon, also in Malaya among the Jaffna Tamils. The children born to parents under such marriages have Christian and Hindu names and no difference whatsoever is entertained. And I cannot definitely say whether the practices with these people were the same years ago, but they do have these commonly at present.

As regards the varieties of meals, the Jaffna Tamils have a dish similar to one which the Theeyas have in Malabar, viz., "Koolu" or a sugared liquid preparation wherein fish, crabs, and other cooked stuffs are added. The Theeyas in Malabar have a "Kurukal" a sort of liquid preparation, like "Koolu".

One question may be asked as to why the Jaffna Tamils talk Tamil unlike the Theeyas, who talk Malayalam. I suppose the answer lies in the fact that the Jaffna Tamils mingled with the Indian Tamils in course of time as the latter had trade interests with Jaffna. And yet it is impossible to say that the Jaffanese Tamils entirely forgot their original language, Malayalam, in preference to Tamil. For those who have noticed the speech of the Jaffna Tamils, it is easy to see how certain slang expressions surprisingly coincide with the Malayalam slang used by the Theeyas of Malabar. A Malabari understands the Tamil spoken by a Jaffna Tamil more easily than an Indian Tamil can pick it up.

Some of the above facts have enabled me to discover the place of origin of the powerful community of the Jaffna Tamils.

The "Enquirer" has stated some bare facts based upon certain peculiar similarities that are common between the "Theeyas" of Malabar and the "Jaffna Tamils."

The Indian community has come forward to conduct the case again Mr. Maniekham, a labour office clerk for the alleged outraging of the modesty of an Indian woman. I cannot say definitely whether the Hon. Mr. S. Veeraswamy is going to defend the woman again, as he had done previously in order to set her free from the case.

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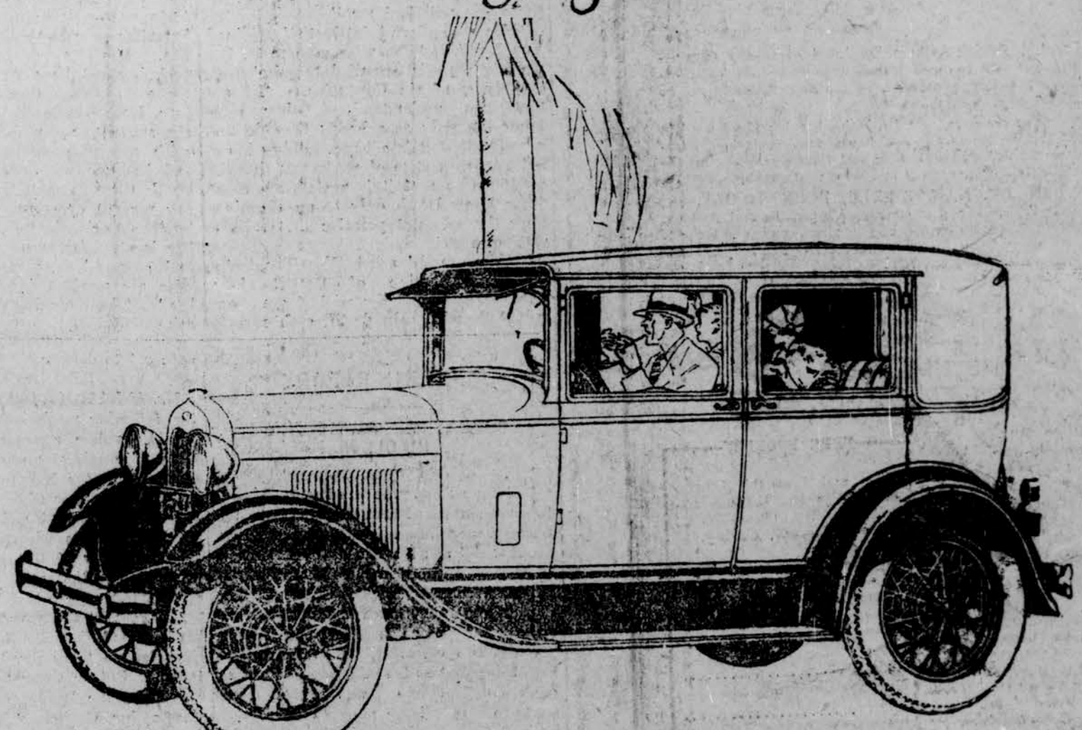

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I may further add that I have not taken the specific now for over three months.

I purchased six bottles in all and have only used five. I strongly recommend the specific to sufferers of Asthma.

I also consider it necessary to make mention that it is most advisable for Asthmatic sufferers to avoid smoking and strong drinks."

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Please send me free and post paid Dr. Hair's 48 page book on Asthma, Bronchitis and Catarrh.

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"DEATH IS REST"

Heaven And Hell Are Within US

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

When I am overwhelmed with correspondence betraying in every line fear of death and consequent travesty of 'ahimsa', it refreshes me to come across the following beautiful dialogue a friend sent me on Maganlal Gandhi's death:

"'Tzu Kung said to Confucius:—'Master, I am aweary, and would fain have rest.'

"'In life,' replied the sage, 'there is no rest.'

"'Shall I then never have rest?' asked the disciple.

"'You will,' said Confucius. 'Behold the tombs which lie around; some magnificent, some mean. In one of these you will find rest!'

"'How wonderful is Death!' rejoined Tzu Kung. 'The wise man rests, the worldly man is engulfed therein.'

"'My son,' said Confucius, 'I see that you understand. Other men know life only as a boon; they do not perceive that it is a bane. They know old age, as a state of weakness; they do not perceive that it is a state of ease. They know Death only as an abomination; they do not perceive that it is a state of rest.'

"'How grand,' cried Yen Tzu, 'is the old conception of Death! The virtuous find rest; the wicked are engulfed therein. In death, each reverts to that from which he came. The ancients regarded death as a return to, and life as an absence from, home. And he, who forgets his home, becomes an outcaste and byword in his generation.'"

It is not reproduced to defend the infliction of death 'penalty' on any living being or thing. But it is given here to show that death is 'not' a terror *in all circumstances* as many correspondents contend and that it may be a deliverance in certain cases, especially when it is *not inflicted as a penalty but administered as a healing balm*. 'Death is but a sleep and a forgetting,' says the English poet. Let us not seek to prop virtue by imagining hellish torture after death for vice and *houris* hereafter as a reward for virtue in this life. If virtue has no attraction in itself, it must be a poor thing to be thrown away on the dung heap. Nature, I am convinced, is not so cruel as she seems to us, who are so often filled with cruelty ourselves. Both heaven and hell are within us. Life after Death there is, but it is not so unlike our present experiences as either to terrify us or make us delirious with joy. 'He is steadifast who rises above joy and sorrow,' says the Gita. 'The wise are unaffected either by death or life.' These are but faces of the same coin.

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8

NEHRU REPORT

BOMBAY MUSLIM MEETING'S RESOLUTION

One more effort—the third of its kind—to condemn the Nehru Report and the Lucknow decisions was made by Maulana Shaukat Ali and his friends by holding a meeting of Muslims in the Chhota Kabristan on Wednesday night. The meeting though largely attended did not attract as large a crowd as there had been on the previous two occasions, the reason perhaps being that as the mills are now working the mill-workers who attend these meetings in large numbers were not inclined to keep awake till late hours in the night. Moulvi Mahomed Yakub, Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly who is now here in connection with the Age of Consent Committee, was voted to the chair.

Moulvi Mahomed Yakub in his speech which lasted for over an hour first reviewed the political history of India since the establishment of British rule in the country. He held that as Muslims always formed a minority their rights were always neglected by the Government. It was only after the introduction of Morley-Minto reforms that the rights of Muslims as an important community were recognised and they got some representation in the local bodies and the administration of the country. After that the famous Lucknow Pact of 1916 was prepared by the representatives of both the communities and in the opinion of the speaker it properly safe-guarded the Muslim rights. Then came the appointment of the Simon Commission and Lord Birkenhead's challenge to India.

INSULT TO INDIA.

Referring to the Simon Commission the speaker said that it was a deliberate insult to the manhood of India and no self respecting nation on earth could pass over this insult. He regretted the attitude of those Indians who co-operated with the Simon Commission and especially that of the members of the Indian Central Committee now sitting with the Simon Commission who pocketed the insult and accepted the humiliating position of inequality.

"ONE-SIDED" DECISIONS.

Coming to the Nehru report he said that the Nehru Committee was appointed as a reply to Lord Birkenhead's challenge But he was sorry to say that in their hurry to make a reply to the challenge the leaders neglected the rights of minorities and did not solve very important questions. In his opinion the decisions arrived at Lucknow were so one-sided that instead of giving more rights to Muslims they deprived them of the rights they enjoyed under the Lucknow Pact of 1916. He held that the Report did not make any provision to protect the just rights of Muslims. There was no provision to save their language and religious laws. They had no seats reserved for them in the legislatures or in the Cabinet which would have the real administrative power. Further there was no guarantee that Muslims will have a proper share in the Services.

Concluding his speech Maulvi Mahomed Yakub observed that it was a natural law that a majority tried to suppress a minority and if the Muslims wanted to safeguard their rights and interests they must unite and give a battle to those who were out to deprive them of their rights.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Abdul Rahim Dimtimker then moved the following resolution.

"This public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay is emphatically of the opinion that the Nehru Committee report and the resolutions of the Lucknow Conference fail to protect and safeguard the Muslim interests adequately. Therefore this meeting is of the opinion that the proposals and the resolutions could not be acceptable."

Speaking on the resolution Mr. Dimtimker observed that the Nehru Report was characterised to be the Magna-Charta for Indians. But he thought it was a Magna Charta for the Hindus only. The Magna Charta for Muslims was the Lucknow Pact of 1916. As Mr. Dimtimker's voice was not quite audible to those sitting at a distance from the dais many people could be seen vacating their seats when he was addressing the meeting. The resolution was supported by Maulvi Abdul Rauf and passed unanimously.

Maulana Shaukat Ali then moved the second resolution which ran as follows:—

"This public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay heartily supports the proposal for holding an All-India Muslim Conference at Delhi in December next to review the Nehru Committee's report from a Muslim point of view and make such amendments as may be found necessary."

"RELIGION IN DANGER."

Maulana Shaukat Ali said that they knew his view on the subject. He did not want to say anything more. He was glad to see that this report offered an opportunity to Indian Muslims to unite. He knew Muslims did unite whenever their their religion was danger. He wanted the Mussalmans to form a programme of their own and act upon it and show to the world what progress the Muslims can make in ten years.

Mr. Abdul Rehman Taher seconded the resolution which was also accepted unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the President, moved by Mr. Haji Noor Mohamed and seconded by Mr. Abidin Peerbhai brought the meeting to a close at 11 p.m.

TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 5TH AUGUST LAST ADOPTED

The Liquidators' Report for the year ended 5th August, 1928, of the Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation), was adopted by a meeting of the shareholders of the Bank held in the Central Bank on Thursday, Mr. S. B. Billimoria, the Liquidator, presiding.

The report stated that during the year ended 5th August, 1928, 179 shares of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., had been issued to the shareholders of the Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., in accordance with the terms of the agreement of 5th July, 1923, and the remaining 1,542 shares of the Central Bank in exchange for 3,084 Tata Bank shares had not yet been issued.

A further sum of Rs. 2,848-3-0 out of the sum of Rs. 2,39,471-10-0 received in respect of 9,627 Central Bank shares the allotment whereof was not claimed by the shareholders of the Tata Bank was paid to the parties entitled thereto and the balance, viz., Rs. 32,760-6-0 had not yet been claimed.

The delay in closing the winding-up had been due to the litigation in the Privy Council, which was only recently concluded.

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"WOES" OF INDIAN PRINCES

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The Maharaja of Patiala in an article in the "Sunday Express" protests against statements in the Press suggesting that the Princes spend lavishly and wastefully when in Europe.

"We ruling Princes of India can not buy a standard motor car without afterwards reading that it has an ivory steering wheel or a jewelled carburetter or a completely fitted cocktail-shaker in the back axle.

"We all love England and English people, but we begin to fear that the continued circulation of stories like these make it very difficult for us to come here". The Princes invariably went to England on Empire business in the interest of their States and people.—"Statesman's Special Cable.

BOMBAY STUDENTS TOUR

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For the first time in the history of the students' world of Bombay an historical tour was arranged by Rev. Fr. Heras and Principal Hamil with the consent of the G. I. P. Railway authorities.

The response from the students of the Bombay colleges was magnificent and beyond expectation. It was a happy thing to see that a large number of lady students studying in the Bombay colleges had participated in the tour.

A special train for this purpose was arranged and a contingent of about 180 students along with some professors started from Victoria Terminus on Saturday, 13th October, at 4-15 p.m.

The tour lasted for ten full days and among the prominent places visited were Sanchi, Gwalior, Agra, Sikandara, Fatehpur-Sikri, Delhi and Bhopal.

The whole tour was pleasant, interesting and instructive and among other things it widened the outlook of all the sister communities in India, viz., Hindus, Moslems, Parsis and Christians.

Such tours like this are really beneficial in so far as they bring into contact members of the different castes, creeds and communities in India. They are of very great value inasmuch as "the citizens of to-morrow" composed of the various communities in India learnt to appreciate one another and tried to realise the common bonds that inseparably tie them as belonging to one common Motherland.

The party returned from its valuable tour on Tuesday, 23rd October.—Yours, etc.,

RAJENDRA THAKORE.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

Sind.—No rain during week. Standing crops slightly damaged by rats in parts of Karachi and Thar Parkar, by insects in Thar Parkar and Nawabshah and by adverse winds in Nawabshah. Locusts appeared in parts of Hyderabad, Thar Parkar and Nawabshah and caused slight dafage to crops. Supply of water for drinking adequate.

Gujarat.—No rain during week. Standing crop in good condition. Supply of water adequate.

Konkan.—Slight rain during week. Standing crops in good condition supply of water adequate.

Deccan and Karnatak.—Rain during week general. More rain needed in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Belgaum and Dharwar. Standing crops generally in good condition. Grasshoppers appeared in parts of Nasik, Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar and caused slight damage to standing crops in Bijapur and Dharwar. Supply water for irrigation sufficient, except in parts of Belgaum and Dharwar, and that for drinking inadequate in parts of Bijapur and Belgaum.

Southern Maratha Country States.—Rain during week in some places. More rain need in some parts. Standing crops damaged by grasshoppers in some places. Supply of water for drinking deficient in Kundgol Taluka of the Jamkhandi State.

Harvesting of kharif crops in progress in some places. Supply of fodder and agricultural stock generally adequate. Prices of food-grains were fluctuating: quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

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Sind 36 to 56, Gujarat 28 to 43, Konkan 19 to 37, Deccan 5 to 40, Karnatak 16 to 26.

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"BACKWARD" CLASSES IN PUBLIC SERVICE.

PROMOTION PROCESS TOO SLOW.

FAIR OPPORTUNITIES SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THEM.

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

Thursday's Government Gazette contains a resolution of the Bombay Government reviewing the reports of officers on the working of the orders relating to the recruitment of backward classes in public service. Government had called for reports from the various Heads of Offices on the working of these orders and on examining the reports they are satisfied that genuine efforts have been made by most of the officers concerned to give effect to them. Cases have, however been noticed where the orders do not appear to have been fully understood. In the present resolution Government, therefore desire to bring to the notice of all Heads of Offices which require their attention.

NO RESTRICTIONS.

In their resolution of February 1925 Government prescribed minimum percentages of recruitment of members of the backward classes and Muhammadans to the clerical staffs of all Departments, with a view to securing their adequate representation. An impression seems to have prevailed that the minimum percentages prescribed are also the maximum and that the remaining percentages are reserved for the advanced classes. Government desire to make it clear that their orders did not convey any such idea; on the contrary there should be no restriction on the recruitment of members of the backward classes and Muhammadans beyond the prescribed minimum percentages should suitable candidates from among them be forthcoming. In offices which are organised into two separate divisions the orders must be enforced in each division separately. In establishments which are all borne on one cadre in the Presidency proper the minimum prescribed percentages of recruitment are held to be 50 percent for the whole cadre from communities other than those which have been treated as advanced in the various localities.

PREFERENCE TO "BACKWARD" CLASSES.

Some of the Heads of Officers have already made efforts to appoint qualified candidates from among the depressed classes and Government desire that all officers in the Presidency proper should give similar preference to those classes wherever suitable candidates are available. Some officers have appointed persons from other Provinces. Government invite the attention of their officers to the orders issued in this connexion and lay stress on the fact that no preference should be given to persons residing outside the Bombay Presidency or the Indian States in political relations with the Bombay Government.

"TEMPORORY" APPOINTMENTS.

It is pointed out that the silence of many of the reporting officers regarding temporary acting appointments and their interpretation of the word "temporary" as referring only to additional appointments together indcate a way in which the intentions of the orders of Government may be defeated. Whatever may be laid down in theory, the occupation of acting appointments at the bottom of the cadre will always in practice be held to give a preferential claim to vacancies on the permanent strength as they occur. So if most of these "temporary" appointments go to men of the advanced classes, the majority of the permanent appointments will inevitably go to the same classes. Government, therefore direct that the claims of men from the backward classes to short vacancies should be recognised.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

As regards the advertising of vacancies Government state that the orders relating to advertisement of vacancies were not optional but absolute. As a general rule few heads of offices have advertisted vacancies either permanent or temporary. It is admitted that most offices have long lists of candidates, but advertisement might bring in other candidates as well or even better qualified than those whose family connexions had found them places on the list. Advertisements may be issued once every year or six months, if necessary, stating the number of appointments which were made during a certain period and adding that the officer concerned is prepared to accept applications for entry on the list of candidates.

ASSESSMENT OF MERIT.

Government are well aware, continues the Resolution, that if promotions continued to be given purely by seniority, the backward classes would in course of time obtain a proportion of senior appointments rougly equal to their proportion to the whole strength of the office. But Government consider that process too slow, and direct that when suitable men are available, an effort should be made to accelerate it. It is pointed out that men should not be promoted out of turn merely because they belong to the backward classes, but fair opportunities should be given to them, according to the circular issued in july 1925, and the principle of selection should be introduced to a greater extent than hitherto has been the case. In assessing merit for the purposes of promotion to selection grades the fact that a man belongs to a backward class should be given due weight in comparison with the mere act of seniority.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

The resolution also invites the attention of officers to the orders relating to the advisory committees constituted to assist in the recruitment of backward classes and Muhammadans. All appointing officers are reminded that under the orders relevant information about vacancies must be sent in good time to the Committees. At the same time Government note with regret that some officers did not get reasonable assistance from the Committees which they had consulted in the matter of recruitment. Government are, however, considering the best methods of utilising these Committees and increasing their activities.

Government hope that all Heads of offices will give their personal attention to the questions of the promotion and recruitment of members of the backward classes and do their utmost to ensure that the orders are fully observed in future.

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HEALTH OF BOMBAY

During the week ended 20th inst., the total mortality 509 was 21 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 20.4. The mortality for the 42nd week of 1927, was 450 and death rate 18.9 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1923-1927 was 676 and death rate 27.9.

Out of the total deaths, 154 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera caused 1 attack and no death. Smallpox caused 3 attacks and 1 death. Plague caused 3 attacks and 4 deaths. The number of live births registered during the week was 524 as against 556 for the 42nd week of 1927 and 486 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1923-1927.)

LORD PARMOOR AS LEADER OF LABOUR PEERS.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Lord Parmoor has been unanimously elected Leader of the Labour Peers in the House of Lords in succession to late Lord Haldane.—Reuter.

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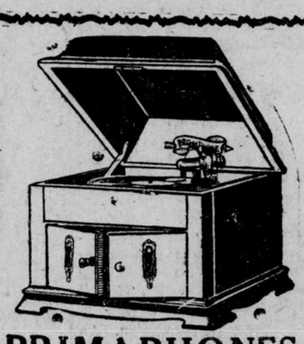

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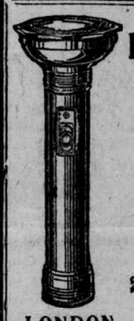

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